

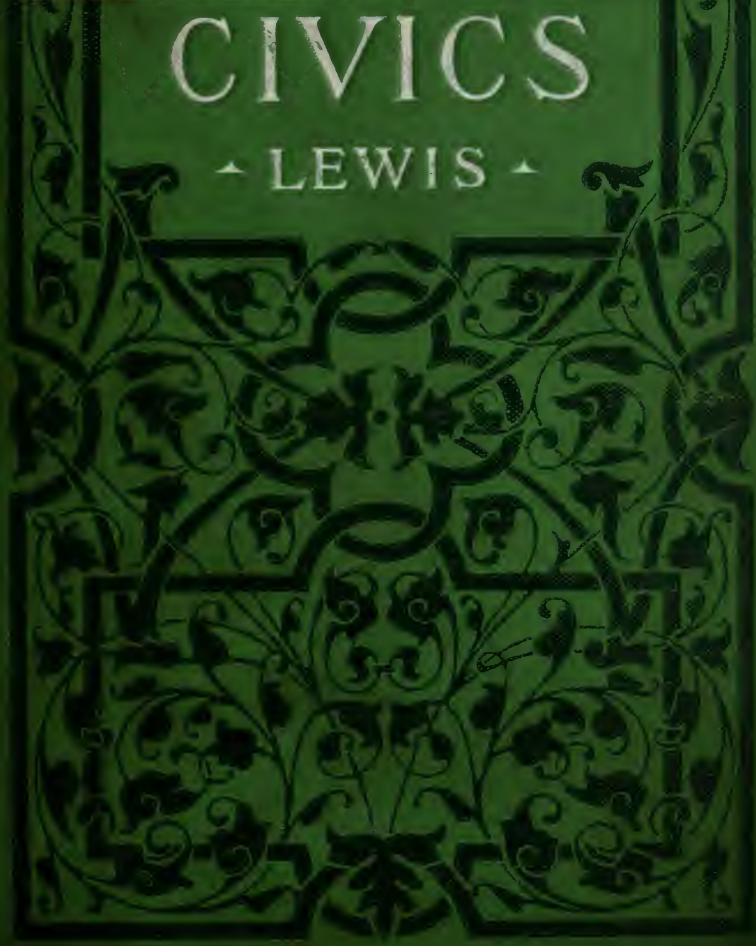
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CIVICS

What Every Citizen Should Know

BY

GEORGE LEWIS

Harrison Amelia

CONCISE AND COMPLETE INFORMATION ON A MULTITUDE OF QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO OUR GOVERNMENT, ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

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Civics

What Every Citizen Should Know

Abolitionists.—Those who contended for “immediate” as opposed to “gradual” abolition of slavery in the United States. William Lloyd Garrison in his paper, *The Liberator*, first advocated the demand. The National Anti-Slavery Society, whose members soon became known as Abolitionists, was organized in Philadelphia December, 1833.—See Horace Greeley’s “*American Conflict*”; biographies of “William Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley, Joshua R. Giddings, John Brown,” etc.

Admiralty Courts.—District Courts of the United States whose jurisdiction extends to all matters arising out of the navigation of the high seas and of the public waters including lakes and navigable rivers in the United States.

Ad Valorem.—Customs duties levied as a percentage on the value of the goods imported.

Adams, Charles Francis (1807–1886).—United States minister to Great Britain, 1861–1868, arbitrator in Alabama Claims. Son of John Quincy Adams and grandson of John Adams.—See biographies by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and by Richard Henry Dana.

Adams, John (1735–1826).—Second President of the United States, 1796–1800. Vice-President during Washington's administrations.—See "Life of John Adams," by John Quincy Adams and Charles Francis Adams, two vols.; "John Adams," by John T. Morse, Jr., American Statesmen Series.

Adams, John Quincy (1767–1848).—Sixth President of the United States, 1824–1830. Son of John Adams. Minister to Russia and to Great Britain. One of three commissioners to negotiate Treaty of Ghent (1814). Representative from Massachusetts, 1831–1848. He was an anti-slavery man and his great service in Congress was upholding the right of petition. At eighty years of age he was known as "the old man eloquent."—See "Gag Resolutions: Life and Public Services of John Quincy Adams," by

William H. Seward; "John Quincy Adams," by John T. Morse, Jr., American Statesmen Series.

Adams, Samuel (1722-1803).—Frequently called "The First American Politician," also "The Man of Town Meetings." Delegate to first Continental Congress (1774), and to second (1776), when he signed the Declaration of Independence. Elected Lieutenant-Governor and afterwards Governor of Massachusetts. He was second cousin to John Adams.—See "Samuel Adams," by J. K. Hosmer, American Statesmen Series.

Agriculture, Department of.—Organized in 1862. Raised to dignity of a representative in the Cabinet in 1889. The department conducts Experimental Stations and Entomological Research, gives information when requested to individuals, distributes seeds and shade trees to congressional representatives for redistribution in their districts, publishes forecasts and reports of crops and markets throughout the world and in connection with the Signal Service Bureau sends warnings of sudden changes in weather which would be disastrous to crops, to certain stations well known to farmers.

Alabama.—Admitted to the Union, 1819; seceded January, 1861; readmitted June, 1868.

Alabama Claims.—Claims made by the United States against Great Britain for depredations inflicted on American commerce by privateers of which the Confederate cruiser *Alabama* was the chief. Great Britain had allowed these vessels to be fitted out in British ports in violation of the laws of neutrality. The claims were settled by arbitration, delegates from Brazil, Italy and Switzerland meeting representatives from Great Britain and the United States at Geneva, Switzerland. An award of \$15,500,000 was made to the United States.

Alaska Boundary.—After the discovery of gold in the Klondike, Canada wishing to secure a port near the gold fields, endeavored to prove that the United States boundary of Alaska on the southeast (undisputed for seventy years) was not correct. According to the terms of the cession the boundary between the British northwest territory and Alaska is a line thirty miles from the coast. Great Britain holds that this line does not follow the water indentations, but the United States maintains that it must be measured from the shore line of the indenta-

tions. An arbitrary temporary provisional line was agreed upon by a Joint High Commission meeting at Washington, October, 1899. The text of the agreement explicitly provided that the provisional boundary was located "without prejudice to the claims of either party in the permanent adjustment of the international boundary."

Alaska Purchase.—Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867 (President Johnson's administration) for \$7,200,000.

Albany Regency, or Junto.—A coterie of Democratic politicians of which Martin Van Buren was the leader. They aimed by careful organization and intelligent management to control the offices and policy of the state of New York.—See "Van Buren," by E. M. Shepard, American Statesmen Series.

Alien Laws.—In 1798 owing to the dread of Jacobin ideas which had been adopted by many Republicans, and of the influence of French exiles, Congress passed a law requiring fourteen years residence preliminary to citizenship. A second law authorized the President to banish any alien whom he might consider dangerous or who might reasonably be suspected of plotting

against the government. These laws were to remain in force until the close of President Adams' administration.

Ambassadors.—Persons of the highest diplomatic rank. The Constitution provides for the appointment of such, but up to 1893 the highest title conferred upon Representative or Commissioner to foreign countries was Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary. In 1893 Congress offered to credit Ambassadors to those countries which would raise their Ministers to the United States to the same rank. Ambassadors have no more power than Ministers, but the rank gives them precedence in diplomatic etiquette and on social occasions.

Amendments to Constitution.—See Appendix.

American Party.—See Know-Nothings.

American Protective Association.—A secret association founded 1889 but first attracting attention in the State elections of 1894. Its purpose is to resist foreign influence, especially that of the Vatican, in American politics.

Amnesty Act.—By virtue of the "war power" invested in him by Congress, President Lincoln

issued in December, 1863, a proclamation offering pardon to all who would take the oath of allegiance and promise to observe the enactments and proclamations regarding slaves. The only exceptions made were certain classes of persons who had taken a prominent part in secession or who had left the service of the United States for service under the Confederacy. President Johnson issued proclamations of general amnesty with the provision that persons owning \$20,000 in real property could be pardoned only by personal application to the President. In 1867 Congress passed a law which vested the power of granting these special pardons solely in itself. The President denied the legality of such action and issued proclamations similar to those of President Lincoln. On May 1st, 1872, the Liberal Republican National Convention, meeting in Cincinnati, pledged the party to Universal Amnesty. On May 22d, 1872, Congress passed an Amnesty Bill from which 750 persons were still excepted. These were persons who, while holding Federal or State offices, had joined the Confederacy. In 1875 a General Amnesty Bill was defeated in the House. Disfranchisement was gradually removed, special bills being introduced in the interest of those debarred from citizenship.

Anti-Lecompton Democrats.—Followers of Stephen A. Douglas, Democratic Senator from Illinois, who opposed the Lecompton Constitution.—See Lecompton Constitution.

Anti-Masons.—A party formed for the purpose of excluding Free-masons from public office. In 1826 one William Morgan, who advertised a book professing to reveal the secrets of Freemasonry, mysteriously disappeared, and it was alleged that he had been abducted and murdered. The Masons were charged with the supposed crime. In five years time the Anti-Masonic party were able to hold a National Nominating Convention in which over half the States were represented. This, which was the first National Nominating Convention, was held in 1831.

Anti-Nebraska Men.—The name assumed by Northern Whigs who opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854.

Anti-Polygamy Bill.—Legislation against polygamy was effected in 1882 through the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill. A more stringent law, making polygamy criminal, was passed in 1886 and became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.

Arkansas.—Admitted to the Union, 1836; seceded May, 1861; readmitted June, 1868. Part of the Louisiana Purchase. By act of the State Legislature, the name is pronounced Ar-kan-saw.

Arthur, Chester Alan (1830-1886).—Twenty-first President of the United States. Elected Vice-President and succeeded to the Presidency on the death of James A. Garfield, September 19th, 1881.

Articles of Confederation.—See Confederation.

Ashburton Treaty, or Webster-Ashburton Treaty.—Signed August 31st, 1842. It settled the boundary between the United States and adjoining British territory from the Maine frontier to the Rocky Mountains but did not include the Oregon boundary question. Great Britain had claimed that she owned the land lying between the St. John's River and the sources of the Penobscot and Kennebec, and there was also disputed land about the St. Croix. Lord Ashburton yielded seven thousand of the twelve thousand square miles claimed by the United States. The British opponents of this treaty called it "the capitulation." Other provisions were for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa and for the extradition of criminals.

Atherton Gag.—See Gag Resolutions.

Attainder, Bill Of.—A special act of a legislative body, inflicting capital punishment on a person for high crimes, without having been first convicted before a court of law. A person against whom a Bill of Attainder was obtained was said to be “attainted and his blood so corrupted that he could neither inherit nor transmit property which therefore became forfeit to the Crown.” The Constitution expressly forbids Bills of Attainder.

Attorney-General.—A Cabinet officer whose duty it is to act as legal adviser to the President and heads of departments and to represent the United States personally or by deputy in the Supreme Court or the Court of Claims in all cases where the United States is interested. He may if he choose personally conduct suit of this kind in any part of the United States. He examines the title to all lands purchased for public buildings, etc., and exercises supervision over District-Attorneys and Marshals in Federal employ and over their accounts.

Australian Ballot System.—See Ballot.

Award, Geneva.—See Alabama Claims.

Ballot, Australian.—Sometimes called the “Blanket Ballot.” It provides (1) The names of all candidates must be on one ballot, printed officially and served to voters by sworn officers of elections. (2) Each party is designated by an emblem and a “Straight Ticket” has only to be marked with a cross under that emblem. (3) Each voter must be isolated and free from supervision while marking his ballot.

Banking, Free.—A system devised by Rev. John McVickar, professor of political economy in Columbia College, New York, in a letter addressed “to a gentleman in Albany” and published in 1827, thus antedating the Safety Fund system. It was not adopted until 1838 when its principal provisions were embodied in a State law. It permits any persons to form a Banking Company provided they conform to the requirements of the Act, the chief of which is that securities to the full amount of notes issued shall be deposited with the State. Previous to 1838 special charters had to be obtained.

Bank, National.—In 1790, Alexander Hamilton proposed founding a National Bank, and after bitter controversy the bank was established. In 1811 the Anti-Federalists, then in power, refused

to renew its charter. The state of the national finances at the close of the War of 1812 led to the founding of another National Bank in 1816. This continued until 1836 when it was overthrown mainly through the influence of President Jackson. A Bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States was passed by Congress in 1841 but was defeated by President Tyler's veto. In February, 1863, the present National Banking System, based on the New York Free Banking System was secured. It provided that any five or more persons might organize a National Bank with a capital of not less than \$100,000 except in towns with a population of less than 6,000 inhabitants, when a capital of \$50,000 would be considered sufficient. The banks were required to deposit with the government United States bonds to the amount of one-third of their capital. In return for these bonds the government would give them notes redeemable in greenbacks to the value of ninety per cent. of their deposit. A market was thus created for the United States bonds, and a tax imposed on State Banks (ten per cent.) soon compelled those institutions to reorganize under the national system or go out of business.—See Bolle's "Financial History of the United States."

Banks, Pet.—When the deposits of the Federal Government were withdrawn from the Bank of the United States (Jackson's administration) the Treasury Department selected certain State Banks with which to deposit the money. These were selected with reference, so it was charged by the Whigs, to party services rendered or expected. Most of them were not in the financial centres, but in the South and West. State Banks were multiplied, and the country was flooded with notes which soon became valueless.—See Woodrow Wilson's "Division and Reunion."

Bankruptcy Law.—The power to pass a general Bankrupt Law is given to Congress by the Constitution. See Article I, Sec. 8, No. 4, Constitution, Appendix. This power has been used but sparingly and only under pressure of serious financial conditions. A discharge granted by the authority of a State can release the debtor only from the debts which he owes to residents of the State; a discharge under an Act of Congress operates throughout the Union.

Barnburners.—Free-Soil Democrats in the National Convention of 1848. New York had sent two delegations, both of which were admitted. One of these, the Conservatives or "Hunkers,"

was pledged to leave the question of slavery in abeyance. The Barnburners opposed the extension of slavery in the Territories. The name did not imply a charge of arson, but was derived from the story of the farmer who burned his barn to get rid of the rats.

Bering Sea Controversy.—A dispute in which Great Britain refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the United States over Bering Sea. The matter was referred to arbitration, commissioners from France, Italy, Norway and Sweden meeting those from Great Britain and the United States, at Paris in March, 1893. Decision was rendered against the United States in all but two points. Before adjournment the Court drew up a code of rules for the regulation of sealing in Bering Sea. The Secretary of State (Walter Q. Gresham) agreed to pay \$473,000 for the unlawful seizure of Canadian vessels. The money was paid June, 1898.

Bimetallism.—The maintenance of a double standard, viz.: gold and silver at a ratio fixed by law, silver to be legal tender to any amount. Prior to 1873 France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States were bimetallic. Their mints were open for the unrestricted coin-

age of both gold and silver and the metals so coined were available for the payment of debts to any amount. Monometalists contend that as silver coins must have an arbitrary value, a fall in the price of silver would cause it to flow into the mints to an extent that would endanger the gold reserve.—See “A Bimetallic Primer,” by Herbert C. Gibbs; “Bimetallism and Monometallism,” by William J. Walsh; Horace White’s “Money and Banking,” new edition in press 1902; Bolle’s “Financial History of the United States.”

Bland Silver Bill,—or the **Allison-Bland Silver Bill.**—Passed by a large majority over President Hayes’ veto in February, 1878. The original Bland bill provided for the unrestricted coinage of silver dollars of $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains (worth then about ninety-two cents in gold), making the same legal tender for all debts. The Allison amendment ordered that there should be coined not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 monthly.

Bloody Bill, The.—The name given by its opponents to a bill passed in 1833 for “Enforcing the Tariff,” which South Carolina had declared to be “null, void and no law binding on South

Carolina." Rioting and possible secession were looked for, but no actual outbreak occurred.— See South Carolina Exposition, Compromise Tariff of 1833, Nullification, etc.

Bloody Shirt.—"Waving the Bloody Shirt," was a phrase continually recurring in political arguments between the years 1865 and 1875. It meant an endeavor to keep up sectional feeling by appeals to harrowing details of the Civil War. Its probable origin was in allusion to a Corsican custom or to the account given by Sir Walter Scott in the Introduction to *Rob Roy* of the battle of Glenfruin.

Bonded Warehouses.—For the convenience of merchants doing both an import and export trade, the government allows goods intended for export to be brought into the United States without payment of duty. These goods are placed "in bond" that is to say, heavy bonds are given guaranteeing that the goods will not be sold in the United States without payment of the regular customs duties. Such business is usually conducted through bonded warehouses which charge the merchant for storage and for transacting the business with the customs officials. The warehouses are under bonds forfeited

if goods are removed for sale within the United States before the duties are paid.

Brassage.—A charge which covers only the actual cost of coining bullion. Brassage is the usual charge made to individuals by the government.—See Seigniorage.

Broad Seal War.—A political controversy in the Twenty-sixth Congress which met December 2d, 1839. The House consisted of 119 Democrats and 118 Whigs, exclusive of five members from New Jersey whose certificates of election, issued "under the broad seal of the State" were challenged. The Democrats claimed that there had been irregular proceedings in one county, but the Whigs maintained their right to the seats. As the decision would give to one or other party a majority in the House, the question was stubbornly debated until March, 1840, when decision was given in favor of the Democrats. Both parties, meanwhile agreed to elect John Quincy Adams as Speaker, and his rulings quelled riotous proceedings.

Brown, John (1800-1859).—Sometimes called Osawatamie Brown from his place of residence in Kansas. He was a native of Connecticut, but lived in Ohio and in New York. In 1855 he and

his four sons went to Kansas and took an active part in the Anti-Slavery conflict. John Brown then planned to abolish slavery throughout the Union. His scheme, according to those who were most intimately associated with him, was to organize a band of men (United States League of Gileadites) with headquarters in the Alleghany Mountains whence forays were to be made into the slave states and slaves induced and assisted to revolt and join the League. He disavowed any intention of inciting to revolution or massacre, but held that the value of slaves as property would be so reduced that slavery would be abolished for economic reasons. Wishing to secure arms and ammunition and relying upon a general uprising among the slaves as soon as news of the attack should reach them, John Brown and a few followers seized the United States Arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Va., and held it for thirty-six hours. It was then recaptured and all but two of the band were taken prisoners. John Brown was tried and executed December 2d, 1859.—See “John Brown and His Men,” by Richard J. Hinton, (one of the “men”); F. B. Sanborn’s “Life and Letters of John Brown”; James Redpath’s “Public Life of Captain John Brown.”

Buchanan, James (1791-1868).—Fifteenth President of the United States. A few months after being admitted to the bar in his native state, Pennsylvania, he sacrificed brilliant prospects to go with a volunteer company to the defense of Baltimore. Returning in 1814, he entered Congress and served five terms. As Minister to Russia in 1831, he negotiated the first commercial treaty between that country and the United States. As Senator from Pennsylvania he supported Jackson against Calhoun. President Polk selected him as Secretary of State and President Pierce sent him as Minister to Great Britain. In 1854, he originated the idea of the Ostend Conference and was one of the members of the same. He maintained that the seizure of Cuba by the United States might become "necessary as an act of self-preservation and as such would be justifiable." In 1856, he was elected to the Presidency and allied himself with the Pro-Slavery party. At the close of his term he retired to private life.—See "Life of James Buchanan," by George Ticknor Curtis.

Burr, Aaron (1756-1836).—Third Vice-President of the United States. He had received the same number of votes as Thomas Jefferson fo

the Presidency and the choice thus devolving upon Congress, Jefferson was elected President on the thirty-sixth ballot. Burr was declared Vice-President. He was a son of President Aaron Burr of Princeton College and a grandson of Jonathan Edwards and was born in New Jersey. His public career, upon which he entered at the close of the Revolutionary war, was mainly in New York State. He was Attorney-General of the State and afterwards United States Senator. He was an independent candidate for the Governorship but was defeated largely through the efforts of Alexander Hamilton. This led to a duel in 1804 in which Hamilton was killed. Burr had never been popular in spite of his brilliant career as soldier and politician, and after Hamilton's death he was completely ostracized. He became an adventurer and planned to found a government (it is not certain whether he contemplated an empire or a republic) in the Southwest. Jefferson issued a proclamation for his arrest which was quickly effected. Burr was tried in Richmond, Va., but, owing to the restricted interpretation of treason as expressly defined in the Constitution, the government failed to convict. Burr died in comparative obscurity.—See James Parton's "Life of Aaron Burr."

Calhoun, John C. (1782-1850).—The great advocate of State Rights or “Sovereignty.” In the “South Carolina Exposition,” which he drafted for the legislature of his native state and which South Carolina issued as an official manifesto, he argued that Nullification was not Secession and maintained that the Federal Government had no right to coerce a state “in any manner nor for any purpose whatsoever.” He was Secretary of War in President Monroe’s Cabinet and Vice-President with both Presidents John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. He resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1831 and, thenceforth, represented South Carolina in the United States Senate. See Woodrow Wilson’s, “Division and Reunion”; H. von Holst’s “Calhoun,” in American Statesmen Series.

California.—Ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848. Gold was discovered in 1848 and the rush of immigration took place in 1849. More than 80,000 persons entered the State that year. It was admitted to the Union as a Free State in 1850.

Campaign, Hard Cider, or the Log Cabin Campaign.—In 1840 a Democratic speaker asserted that William Henry Harrison, the Whig

candidate for the Presidency would be satisfied if he were given a log cabin and a barrel of cider. The Whigs took up the phrase and boasted that General Harrison was a frontiersman. Log cabins were erected everywhere and were dragged about on floats in political processions. Men drinking cider were before the doors.

Carpet-Baggers.—Northern adventurers who went South at the close of the Civil War and gained political power by influencing the negro vote. They interfered seriously with reconstruction. When general amnesty enabled Southern white men to take part in politics the carpet-baggers were suppressed.

Cass, Lewis (1782–1866).—Brigadier General in the War of 1812, Governor of Michigan Territory for eighteen years, Secretary of War in President Jackson's cabinet, Minister to France in 1836 when he secured payment of the French Spoliation Claims. He opposed the Quintuple Treaty proposed by Great Britain which sought to unite Austria, Russia, Prussia, France and the United States in suppressing the slave trade. General Cass refused to endorse it because it involved the right of search. Owing to his in-

fluence France also refused to sign. As United States Senator from Michigan he supported President Polk's policy, but opposed the Wilmot Proviso. He was the Democratic candidate for President in 1848 but was defeated by General Taylor. He was Secretary of State under President Buchanan and, while maintaining that the Federal Government had no right to coerce a state he nevertheless decided with the Union when hostilities broke out.—See McLaughlin's "Lewis Cass" in American Statesmen Series.

Caucus.—A meeting of party leaders to select candidates or measures to be recommended to voters. The caucus was in operation in New England and the Middle States before the Revolution and was often able to control local elections. In the Congress of 1789 caucuses were held for nominating Presidential candidates and in 1824 efforts were made to revive this method of nomination, but did not meet with favor. At the close of the Revolution the caucus in New England lost its secret character and assumed more of the nature of a Town Meeting. In some districts it is synonymous with the Primary. Elsewhere the caucus of each party has assumed control of nominations

and policy. The name is derived from the Caulkers Club, an association representing the shipping interest.—See “Politics and Administration,” by Frank J. Goodnow ; Morse’s “Life of Samuel Adams.”

Caveat.—A written notice to the Patent Office of a person’s claim to an alleged invention to prevent the granting of letters patent to another person while the caveat is in force without three months’ notice to the caveator. Caveat papers must comprise beside petition, a specification and oath and a drawing when the nature of the case permits. (Appleton’s New Universal Cyclopedia.) The cost of a caveat in the United States is ten dollars. It holds for one year and may be renewed for one year, the fee being the same as for the original registry. Caveats are kept strictly secret. Almost all countries grant patents to citizens and foreigners on equal terms. Caveats may be filed in foreign countries.—See “Rules of Practice,” furnished free on application to the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Centralization.—Concentration of control in a central authority.—“Standard Dictionary.” The first Federal Government was an extreme democracy which recognized the complete inde-

pendence of the several commonwealths. Such a government was found to be so irresponsible that it could not command the respect of foreign powers. The Federalists succeeded in strengthening the National Government in spite of well sustained opposition from the Democratic-Republican party. The Whigs, the successors of the Federalists, further increased the power of the Federal Government by securing for it the right to levy taxes for Internal Improvements. The Republicans of 1856, the successors of the Whigs, established the right of the Federal Government to abolish slavery, coerce a rebellious State, organize a National Banking system and levy Protective duties. As State Governments are modeled on the Federal idea, the same centralizing and decentralizing theories of government prevail. In State politics the theories divide rather than unite the members of each party.

Chase, Salmon P. (1808-1873).—Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (1864-1873). Presided at the Court of Impeachment which tried President Johnson; as Secretary of the Treasury 1861-1864, he devised the system of National Banks and issued the Greenback legal tender notes. He had previously been United

States Senator from Ohio and Governor of that State.—See Jacob William Schuckers' "Life of Salmon P. Chase."

Chinese Exclusion Act.—In 1882 (President Arthur's administration) a bill was passed prohibiting immigration from China for ten years. In 1888 (Grover Cleveland's administration) the Chinese Exclusion Act became law. This abrogated the provision of the Act of 1882 whereby a Chinese laborer returning to China temporarily would be readmitted to the United States on presentation of a certificate procured before leaving America. In 1892 the Geary Law ordered every Chinaman within the boundaries of the United States to register, failing which he was to be deported. Acting on advice of the Six Companies, Chinamen, generally, refused to comply with this demand. The expense involved in carrying out the provisions of the Geary Law would have been enormous and, as Congress failed to appropriate money for the purpose, it was never enforced. In 1902 the Act of 1892 excluding Chinese immigrants for ten years having expired by limitation the conditions were extended for another term of ten years.

Cincinnati, Order of The.—A society formed

by officers who had served in the Army and Navy during the Revolution to continue the associations formed in war. The society was suspected of desiring the overthrow of the government and the establishment of an aristocracy. Rhode Island disfranchised its members. The society is still in existence.

Circuit Court of Appeals.—The highest United States Court of Appellate jurisdiction below the Supreme Court.

Circuit Court of the United States.—A Federal court originally held by one of the justices of Supreme Court with the District Judge in Circuit, but now presided over by a permanent Judge, though a Supreme Court Justice sits at stated periods.

Citizenship.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution.—See Appendix.

The child of American parents, born in a foreign country or on an American ship of which his father was the captain, is a citizen of the United States. So is a child born abroad whose parents were citizens of the United States.

Neither Chinese nor Japanese can be citizens unless born in this country of parents not engaged in the diplomatic service.

Descendants of American Indians are not entitled to the rights of citizens. (If an Indian applies to be taxed or takes up land individually and not under tribal conditions he becomes a citizen without any other formality.)

An alien woman married to a citizen becomes a citizen but a woman who is a citizen and marries an alien does not forfeit her citizenship.

Minor sons of naturalized foreigners acquire an inchoate status as citizens and if they attain majority before their father completes his naturalization, they may become citizens by other means than the direct application provided for by naturalization laws.—Bouvier's "Law Dictionary."

Civil Rights Bill.—Passed over President Johnson's veto in April, 1866. It gave Freedmen the right to sue, to be sued, to make contracts, etc. Federal officers were empowered to punish by fine or imprisonment any violation of rights conferred by the bill and all such cases were declared to be exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. This bill did not confer the right of suffrage. In 1871 Senator

Sumner introduced a Supplementary Civil Rights Bill intended to prevent discrimination against negroes by railroads, hotels and other licensed or chartered corporations or establishments. The bill was not passed until 1875 a year after Senator Sumner's death and was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court rendered in October, 1883. The decision interpreted the Fourteenth Amendment as a prohibition against State legislation hostile to the negro race and did not refer to the relations between individuals.

Civil Service.—In 1868 Congress passed an Act authorizing President Grant to establish "a Civil Service Commission which should formulate rules for appointment and promotion of government employees, exclusive of appointments in the Army and Navy." After three years of fairly successful work the commission ceased to exist because Congress refused to appropriate money necessary to carry on the work. In January, 1883, (President Arthur's administration) Senator Pendleton of Ohio, a Democrat, introduced a bill authorizing the reestablishment of Civil Service. It was promptly passed regardless of party lines. The original number of offices directly under Civil

Service was small, but it has been increased until at the present time (1903) over 115,000 offices are subject to its provisions.

Claims, French Spoliation.—Claims amounting to \$5,000,000 were made by the United States against France for depredations on American shipping in 1798 during the strained relations existing between the two countries but when there had been no declaration of war. Owing to the political troubles in France these claims were not settled until pressed by General Cass in the reign of Louis Philippe.

Clay, Henry (1777-1852).—Twice a Presidential candidate of the Whig party (1832 and 1844). Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President John Quincy Adams. Representative and Speaker in the House. United States Senator from Kentucky. One of the Negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent. A brilliant advocate of Protection and of Compromise measures by which it was hoped Civil War might be averted. Born of humble parents in a swampy district of Virginia known as "the Slashes" (whence his nickname, "the Mill Boy of the Slashes") he became a protégé of Chancellor Wythe, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, from

whom he undoubtedly acquired that courtliness and winsomeness of manner for which he was so eminently distinguished. Another of the names by which Clay was called was "Prince Hal." He is said to have exercised a personal fascination over his followers such as no other American statesman has been able to do. Emigrating to Kentucky he entered politics and endeavored to have a clause providing for the gradual abolition of slavery inserted in the first constitution of that State, but was unsuccessful. He was appointed to fill two unexpired terms in the United States Senate and at the close of the second was elected to the House where he was immediately chosen Speaker. With Calhoun he forced President Madison to declare war against Great Britain in 1812. On his return from Ghent he again entered the House and was again chosen Speaker. He aided Secretary Dallas in the effort to secure the establishment of a National Bank and its success added greatly to his popularity. Clay warmly espoused the cause of any people struggling for independence, urging the recognition of the South American republics and that delegates be sent to the Panama Congress. He ably seconded Daniel Webster's resolutions on behalf of the Greek insurgents and favored the

recognition of Texas. His opposition to annexation was because such action would lead to war but when war was declared he supported President Polk and voted for ample supplies for the Army. He served as Secretary of State under President John Quincy Adams and was nominated for the Presidency to succeed Mr. Adams but was defeated by General Jackson. Although not the author of the Missouri Compromise Bill he was so identified with it that its adoption is universally credited to him. He also effected the Compromise of 1850 known as the Omnibus Bill.—See Carl Schurz “Henry Clay,” two vols., American Statesmen Series.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.—Signed 1850. Negotiated by John M. Clayton, Secretary of State and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British envoy. It provided for the absolute neutrality of any canal or means of communication which might be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Each nation agreed not to obtain or maintain exclusive control over an Isthmian canal and pledged itself “not to erect or maintain fortifications in the vicinity thereof nor occupy, fortify, colonize or assume or exercise dominion over any part of Central America.” They further

agreed to extend their protection to any other practicable communications whether by railway or canal, "it being understood that the parties owning or constructing the same impose no other charges or conditions of traffic than those of which the United States and Great Britain approve." The citizens of all nations were to have the use of the canal on terms equal to those agreed to by Great Britain and the United States. When the ratifications were exchanged the British Minister gave notice that the treaty did not apply to the settlement in British Honduras (Balize) and its dependencies. The United States replied, accepting the conditions but reiterating the stipulation regarding other Central American states and defining the dependencies of British Honduras. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was abrogated in all but its neutralization clauses by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901.

Cleveland, Grover (1837- —).—Twenty-second President of the United States 1884-1888, twenty-fourth President 1892-1896. Nominated for a second term in 1888 but was defeated by General Benjamin Harrison who in turn was defeated by Mr. Cleveland in 1892. Mayor of

Buffalo, New York, 1881. Governor of New York State 1882. President Cleveland's aim in both administrations was to bring about Tariff Reform. His message to Congress in December, 1887, was devoted exclusively to the subject. The Foreign Contract Labor Law, the Interstate Commerce Act and the Chinese Exclusion Bill were the most important measures of his first administration. In 1893 at a special session of Congress called for the purpose of affording relief to the business interests of the country, the Sherman Act was repealed and the coinage of silver stopped. Several times during President Cleveland's second administration the amount of gold in the United States Treasury fell below \$100,000,000 and danger was averted only by the issue of gold bonds. In 1894 the Wilson Tariff Bill became law without the President's signature. President Cleveland opposed recognition of the Cubans as belligerents and refused to consider Hawaii's appeal for annexation.—See Edmund Hamilton Sears's "Political Growth in the Nineteenth Century."

Coinage, Free.—The privilege of taking bullion to the mints and having it coined. The United States allows free coinage of gold but

not of silver. Free coinage does not mean gratuitous coinage, although most governments make no charge for converting bullion into coins. When such a charge (called "seigniorage") is made it is only for the actual cost of the work.—See Chapter on "Development of Money" in Charles Jesse Bullock's Introduction to the "Study of Economics."

Committee of Thirty-Three.—A committee appointed by the Speaker of the House in the Congress of 1860 to consider what action should be taken in view of the notification contained in the message of President Buchanan that South Carolina had passed an Ordinance of Secession. The Committee consisted of one representative from each of the thirty-three states then composing the Union. The Committee never reported.

Compact Theory of the Constitution.—See Nullification.

Compensated Emancipation.—See Emancipation.

Crittenden Compromise.—Offered by Senator Crittenden of Kentucky December, 1860, and debated until two days before the inauguration

of President Lincoln. It suggested amendments to the Constitution whereby slavery should be prohibited north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ and permitted and protected south of those limits; that slavery should not be abolished in the District of Columbia without compensation to owners nor without the consent of Maryland and Virginia; that owners of Fugitive Slaves not recaptured should be paid their value; that no future amendment to the Constitution should affect the provisions of these amendments. The compromise was defeated through lack of support by Northern Republicans.—See Rhodes' "History of the United States."

Compromise, Missouri.—Missouri applied for admission as a State in March, 1818. At that time the Free States had a majority in the House but in the Senate the parties were nearly equal. There were, however, several Northern Senators who voted generally with the South so that the Slave States counted on a majority in that body. An amendment was offered in the House forbidding slavery in Missouri should it be admitted. This amendment was rejected by the Senate and the bill was lost. In February, 1819, Missouri again applied for admission,

and Maine made application for the first time. The House admitted Maine but by a sectional vote again amended the bill for Missouri forbidding slavery as before. In the Senate the Maine bill was coupled with the Missouri bill permitting slavery in Missouri. The House rejected the combined bills. The difficulty was adjusted through the efforts of Henry Clay who brought about a compromise whereby slavery was permitted in Missouri but prohibited north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ in the territory of the Louisiana purchase, and the bills for the admission of Maine and Missouri were separated. Both States were then admitted. When the State Constitution was submitted by Missouri, Congress discovered that it contained a clause forbidding free black men to enter the State. This revived the question of Constitutional rights as free negroes had always been considered citizens. Clay again brought about a compromise by the insertion of a clause in the Missouri Constitution which stated that the provision concerning free negroes "should not be interpreted in any way to diminish the rights of citizens of the United States." The Missouri Compromise was repealed in 1854 by the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Dred Scott Decision (1857) pronounced

the Missouri Compromise “unconstitutional and void.”—See Channing’s “Students’ History of the United States.”

Confederate States.—South Carolina passed an Ordinance of Secession December 17th, 1860; Mississippi, January 9th, 1861; Florida, January 10th; Alabama, January 11th; Georgia, January 19th; Louisiana, January 26th; Texas, February 1st. Delegates were sent to a “Constitutional Convention” held at Montgomery, Ala., February 4th, 1861. This Convention formulated a Provisional Constitution and elected a Provisional President and Vice-President. The Constitution was modeled on that of the United States but contained special provisions providing for the perpetuation and protection of slavery, prohibiting protective tariffs and all internal improvements at the general expense. After President Lincoln’s call for volunteers four of the Border States withdrew from the Union rather than obey the call and assist in coercing a State. Arkansas seceded May 6th, 1861; North Carolina on May 20th; Virginia on May 23d and Tennessee on June 18th. Both Kentucky and Missouri sent representatives to two sessions of the Confederate Congress, but

through the exertions of Union men both States were kept from formal secession. Missouri remained in doubt until after the defeat of the Confederates at Pea Ridge in March, 1862. Delaware voted unequivocally to remain in the Union. Several counties in western Virginia refused to join the secession movement and petitioned Congress to allow them to form a State. West Virginia was admitted to the Union June 19th, 1863. In December, 1860, South Carolina sent commissioners to Washington "to arrange for a division of the National Debt and for the transfer of property within the limits of the State." The Federal authorities refused to receive them nor did they ever recognize the Confederate States as a Government. Both England and France recognized them as belligerents.

Confederation, Articles of.—Agreement under which the colonies were united prior to the adoption of the Constitution. The states were practically independent, there was no chief executive, no Supreme Court and Congress consisted of but one House. The greatest weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that they gave Congress no power to levy taxes and relied upon the

states to appropriate the amount necessary for the conduct of the government.

Confiscation Act.—Passed July, 1861. It confiscated all private property, including slaves, employed against the United States.

Congress, Powers of, etc.—See Constitution, Appendix.

Congress, Billion Dollar.—The Fifty-first Congress which met December 2d, 1888. Its total appropriations were about \$1,000,000,000, its expenditures being \$170,000,000 in excess of any of its predecessors. It passed the McKinley Tariff Bill, the Sherman Law, the Dependent Parents and Disabilities Act, and voted \$25,000,000 for the Navy.

Congress, First Continental.—Held 1774. Called by Massachusetts. Delegates were sent from all the colonies except Georgia. They met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774.

Congress, Panama.—On invitation of General Bolivar, delegates from all the American republics met at Panama in 1826. The representatives of the United States were delayed by Congres-

sional opposition and did not arrive in Panama until after the Congress had adjourned. The opposition was from Southern members who were averse to meeting free negroes, who would be sent by Hayti, on equal terms. They also feared that the Panama Congress might pass resolutions hostile to slavery.

Congress, Pan-American. — The first Pan-American Congress met October 2d, 1889. Representatives from Mexico, Central America, the South American republics, Brazil, then an empire, Hayti and San Domingo, responded to the invitation of Secretary Blaine and convened at Washington. The subjects discussed were the advisability of establishing an International Bank, the protection of Copyright and Patent rights, the granting of subsidies to steamships, the adoption of Extradition Treaties. The delegates voted to recommend to their respective governments the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, a uniform commercial coinage, a common method of legalizing documents. The recommendation was made that Reciprocity Treaties be adopted between the states represented. A second Pan-American Congress was held in October, 1901, in the city

of Mexico, but failed to accomplish any practical results.

Congress, Peace. At the request of the Virginia Legislature thirteen Free and seven Border States sent delegates to a convention at Washington, February 4th, 1861, to seek to devise a compromise that would be accepted by the seceding States. A Senatorial Committee joined it in advocating the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, the positive establishment of slavery below $36^{\circ} 30'$ and payment by the Federal Government for Fugitive Slaves. Congress which had failed to accept the Crittenden Compromise was not satisfied with the proposals and the Peace Congress disbanded.

Congress, Second Continental.—Organized in May, 1775. Formed as an advisory body it developed governing powers, established a Committee of Correspondence for the management of foreign affairs, issuing paper money to provide for the Army and finally passing the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776.

Connecticut.—One of the original Thirteen States. A peculiarity of its Constitution is that the document has been officially declared to be a limitation, not a grant of power. This is due to

the fact that Connecticut was formed of two colonies which also accounts for it having two capitals up to 1874.

Constitution.—See Appendix.

Constitution, Lecompton.—See Lecompton.

Constitutional Union Party.—Name adopted by a new party composed of conservatives from existing parties and the Know-Nothings. At their only convention held in Baltimore, May 19th, 1860, they nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, as Vice-President. Their platform was brief and declared that they recognized “no political principle other than the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States and the enforcement of the laws.”

Consuls.—Consular Conventions usually decide where consulates shall be placed. A consul's powers extend to a great variety of matters. He takes affidavits of citizens of his country, authenticates contracts, wills, declarations, marriages, etc., administers the estates of citizens dying intestate within his jurisdiction, causes deserters from army, navy or merchant service to be apprehended, protects citizens in all their

rights within his territory, and submits reports of trade conditions, etc., to the home government.

Contraband of War.—Goods that a neutral is forbidden to supply to a belligerent. These are arms, ammunition and any other articles or supplies intended for use in warfare. On May 24th, 1861, General Butler rendered the decision that three negroes who sought protection in Fortress Monroe were contraband of war as they had been employed by their master in erecting fortifications for resistance to the Federal Government. He refused to give them up to an agent who claimed them for their owner. Congress confirmed his decision and gladly accepted such solution for disposing of captured slaves.

Contract Labor Law or Foreign Contract Labor Law.—Passed in 1885 “to prohibit the importation of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States. The Act makes it unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation in any manner whatsoever to prepay transportation or in any way assist or encourage the immigration of any aliens under contract or agreement, express or implied. The penalty for every

violation of this law is \$1,000. Separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner. Masters of vessels bringing such aliens are to be fined \$500. Private secretaries or servants of foreigners coming temporarily to the United States are exempt from this law as are skilled workmen in any new industry. Nor does it forbid any resident of the United States whether citizen or alien from assisting a relative to emigrate to the United States.

Convention, Hartford.—A meeting of Federalist delegates from the New England States, held at Hartford, Connecticut, December, 1814. The Convention was in secret session for three weeks and was strongly suspected of plotting secession. Some years later in self-defense the members published a Journal of the Convention, but its language was more or less ambiguous and the delegates were not exonerated. Their reports to the State Legislatures recommended several amendments to the Constitution of the United States, aimed chiefly at restricting Federal power and to prevent naturalized citizens from holding office. The Treaty of Ghent and the relief obtained thereby for American shipping satisfied the people and a proposed second session

of the Hartford Convention was never held. The downfall of the Federal party is attributed to the distrust engendered by the supposed proceedings of the Hartford Convention.

Copperheads.—Northern men with southern sympathies who remained at the North during the Civil War. They were mostly members of the Peace Democracy who favored dissolution of the Union rather than a continuance of hostilities.—See Knights of the Golden Circle.

Copyright.—Copyright is granted for twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title and may be continued for fourteen years longer by complying with the provisions for recording and advertising within six months before the expiration of the first term. A Copyright may be taken out by an author, his executors, administrators or assigns. It gives to the holder of the same the sole liberty of printing, re-printing, publishing and vending the composition. Authors may reserve the dramatic rights of their books. Photographs, drawings, maps, charts, models, and designs may be copyrighted as well as literary and musical productions. To obtain a Copyright there must be deposited with the Librarian of Congress the printed title and two

copies of the book. The fee for registration is \$1. In 1891 a law was passed granting Copyright to foreign authors provided the type-setting and mechanical work connected with the composition had been done in the United States, and that the country of which the foreigner is a citizen grants copyright to the citizens of the United States. As both English and American law insist that there shall have been no previous publication, simultaneous publication or production is arranged for and the copyright in both countries thus secured. The Copyright Laws are furnished free upon application to the Librarian of Congress.

Corporal's Guard.—A cant phrase meaning a small number of persons. It came into popular use in derisive description of President Tyler's followers after he had offended his party.

Court of Claims.—A court at Washington having jurisdiction over claims against the government.

Credit Mobilier.—A company formed for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. In the campaign of 1872 the Democrats charged bribery by the Company of the Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax, the Vice-President-elect, Henry

Wilson, the Secretary of the Treasury, Senators and Representatives. The Poland Investigating Committee appointed by Congress found two members of the House unquestionably guilty. It exonerated others and left upon some officials a suspicion that drove them from public life. The two guilty Representatives died within three months of the vote of "Absolute condemnation" passed against them.

Crime of '73.—After debating the question of the coinage for five successive sessions Congress finally adopted the recommendation of a committee of experts and dropped the silver dollar from the list of authorized coins. This dollar had not been in circulation for more than twenty years. Its value was \$1.027 in gold. The object of the promoters of the measure was, they alleged, "to establish legally the single gold standard." Its opponents declared that silver had been fraudulently demonetized. The agitation of the subject led to the passage of the Bland-Allison Act in 1878.—See Chapter on "Monetary History of the United States" in Charles Jesse Bullock's Introduction to the "Study of Economics."

Cuba.—April 19th, 1898, both Houses of Con-

gress passed joint resolutions demanding that Spain should withdraw at once from Cuba and empowering the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce these resolutions. The resolutions also embodied a disavowal of any intention on the part of the United States to annex Cuba. By the terms of the Treaty of Paris, Spain was required to evacuate Cuba by January 1st, 1899. The island was then placed under a military governor appointed by the United States, with the assurance of independence as soon as a civil government could be firmly established. February 27th, 1901, Congress passed an act authorizing the President "To leave the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people so soon as a government shall have been established under a Constitution which either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto shall define the future relations of Cuba to the United States." Further provisions forbid Cuba from entering into any treaty with any foreign power whereby it will impair its independence or permit colonization. Cuba shall not contract debts greater than can be paid. The United States may intervene for the perservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government

adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. Provision was made for a continuation and extension of the system of sanitation introduced into the island by the United States. In accordance with the resolutions the United States forces were withdrawn from Cuba May 20th, 1902, when President Palma of the new Republic was inaugurated.

Dakota, North.—Admitted to the Union November 3d, 1889.

Dakota, South.—Admitted to the Union November 3d, 1889.

Dark and Bloody Ground.—See Kentucky.

Davis, Jefferson (1808–1889).—Born in Kentucky. Graduated from West Point and served in the Mexican war. United States Senator from Mississippi, 1847. Secretary of War in President Pierce's cabinet. Reëlected to the Senate. Resigned when Mississippi seceded. Elected President of the Confederate States. Captured by United States cavalry in Georgia, May 10th, 1865. Imprisoned in Fort Monroe two years. Released on bail and was never brought to trial. Pardoned in the General Amnesty of 1868 but never restored to citizenship

because he refused to take the Oath of Allegiance. An attempt made in 1876 to exclude him from the General Amnesty because of his alleged connection with atrocities in certain Southern war prisons, failed. Author of a History of the Confederate States.

Debate, The Great.—A famous debate in the United States Senate in 1830. It lasted with brief intervals for five months. The principal contestants were Senator Hayne of South Carolina, and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts. It was brought about by a resolution offered by Senator Foote, of Connecticut, calling for an inquiry concerning the advisability of restricting the sale of public lands. The Southern Senators seized upon the opportunity to seek an alliance with the West and accused the New England States of wishing to check the growth of agricultural interests which drained the manufacturing States of labor and thus maintained high wages. Webster refuted the charge. Hayne renewed the attack and the argument finally centred upon the interpretation of the Constitution. Hayne maintained the compact theory while Webster contended that the Constitution established a strong government endowed with ample powers

to enforce its rights.—See Henry Cabot Lodge's "Webster," in American Statesmen Series; Channing's "Students' History of the United States."

Declaration of Independence.—Adopted by the Second Continental Congress July 4th, 1776. Signed August 2d, 1776. Professor Channing says: "There is no more curious misconception in American history than the one which attributes the signing of the Declaration of Independence to July 4th." On June 7th, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, offered a resolution, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." The discussion of the resolution was postponed until July 1st. Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston, John Adams and Roger Sherman were appointed a committee to draft a Declaration. Jefferson wrote it. Congress struck out a clause denouncing the slave trade but with this exception the alterations were unimportant. The resolution declaring the States "free and independent" was passed July 2d, the vote on

July 4th being on the reasons for the Declaration as set forth in the document itself. A few copies were printed and signed by the President and Secretary of the Congress and were sent out July 5th, but the actual signing by the members did not take place until August 2d.

Delaware.—One of the original Thirteen States.

Democratic-Republican Party.—The successor to the Anti-Federalists. They were known as Republicans up to 1828. Jefferson gave them their official title Democratic-Republican. Democratic signified a recognition of the rights of the individual and Republican, adherence to a republican form of government. The name Democrat was at first used by the Federalists as a term of contempt but in 1828 was voluntarily adopted by Jackson men and became the popular name of the party.

Democrats, Sound Money.—See Sound Money.

Democrats, War.—Those members of the Democratic party who upheld Lincoln's administration rather than consent to a dissolution of the Union.

Demonetization of Silver.—The suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar limited the use of

silver to subsidiary coins which are not legal tender for sums of more than ten dollars. Hence the Act of '73 demonetized silver.

Dependent Parents and Disabilities Act.—Passed March 31st, 1890, on recommendation of President Benjamin Harrison. It provided for a pension to parents of an ex-soldier or sailor if they had been dependent on him and he had left no widow or minor children and had been entitled to an invalid pension: for a pension of not less than \$6 nor more than \$12 per month to every ex-soldier or sailor who had been disabled after ninety days service and was incapacitated for manual labor; for a pension of \$8 per month to the widow of an ex-soldier or sailor, provided the marriage had taken place prior to the passage of the Act and the widow was without means of support, and \$2 per month for each child under sixteen years of age. The Act imposed heavy penalties upon Pension Agents who should charge more than \$10 for obtaining a pension.

Deseret.—In March, 1849, a convention assembled at Salt Lake City for the purpose of organizing a State government to be known as the State of Deseret. A delegate sent to Congress was excluded from the House along with a

delegate from New Mexico and a bill for organizing the Territory of Utah was introduced.

Dingley Bill.—A tariff bill passed July, 1897, introduced by Representative Dingley of Maine, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It removed wool and other raw materials from the free list and was intended to provide additional revenue to meet a threatened deficiency. The duties imposed were so high that imports decreased and for a time the bill failed of its purpose. The Spanish-American war rendered other legislation necessary.

District Court of the United States.—A Court presided over by a single judge having original jurisdiction in civil, criminal and admiralty cases.

Doctrine, Freeport.—See Freeport.

Doctrine, Monroe.—See Monroe.

Domestic Violence.—See Art. IV., Sec. 4, Constitution, Appendix. In 1873 President Grant justified sending troops to Louisiana on this plea of domestic violence. His opponents contended that a dispute in a State Legislature did not constitute domestic violence and that Governor Kellogg's request for Federal troops should have been denied.

Dough-faces.—John Randolph called the Missouri Compromise “a dirty bargain,” and those who voted for it, “dough-faces.” The name came to be applied to Northern men with Southern sympathies.

Douglas, Stephen A. (1813–1861).—“The Little Giant.” Author of Kansas–Nebraska Bill. In seeking reelection to the United States Senate in 1858, he engaged in a series of debates with Abraham Lincoln concerning the extension of slavery. Douglas won the election, but Lincoln gained a national reputation. At the outbreak of the Civil War Douglas announced his adherence to the Union.—See B. B. Warden’s “Life of Stephen A. Douglas”; William Garret Brown’s “Stephen A. Douglas,” *Riverside Biographies*.

Draft Act.—Passed by the thirty-seventh Congress which met December 1st, 1862. It provided for a conscription by lot of able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, exempting the only son of a widow and those whose religious scruples forbade army service. Its enforcement led to serious rioting, especially in New York City in July, 1863.

Dred Scott Decision.—Rendered by the Supreme Court (Chief Justice Taney presiding)

March 6th, 1857. Dred Scott was a slave belonging to an army surgeon stationed in Missouri. On being transferred the owner took his slave first to Illinois and afterwards to Minnesota. Returning to Missouri with his master the slave claimed that residence in a Free State had made him a free man. Decision was given in his favor by the Missouri Courts, but the case was appealed and, meanwhile, Dred Scott was sold. The United States Supreme Court declared that although slaves were defined as "persons" in the Constitution, they were "chattels," and as such had no rights or privileges, and Dred Scott being "no citizen, but a thing," had no standing in court. It further declared the Missouri compromise unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, and added that Congress had no more right to prevent an owner from carrying slaves into any State or Territory than it had to prohibit the carrying of horses or other property. The decision was prepared by the Chief Justice and but two Justices dissented.

Electoral College.—See Electors, Presidential: Presidential Election.

Electoral Commission.—Created by Act of Congress, January 29th, 1877, to decide the dis-

puted Presidential election of 1876. It consisted of five members of the House, five Senators and five Justices of the Supreme Court. They were to decide the validity of certificates presented by Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina (two sets of certificates having been sent in by these States) and also to settle a controversy about the vote of Oregon. On March 2d, by a vote of eight to seven, the commission reported in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes.

Electoral Count Act.—Passed February 3d, 1887 (President Cleveland's first Administration). It prohibits interference by Congress with election returns except when a State fails to settle its own disputes.

Electors, Presidential.—See Constitution and Twelfth Amendment, Appendix. Until after the passage of the Twelfth Amendment, 1803, the man receiving the highest number of Electoral votes was President and the one who received the second highest was Vice-President. The Twelfth Amendment requires separate ballots for the President and Vice-President. Up to 1824 Presidential Electors were generally chosen by the State Legislatures. After that time in all the States except Delaware and South Carolina,

they were elected by popular vote. South Carolina Electors were chosen by the Legislature up to 1868.

Emancipation.—On March 1st, 1780, the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an Act providing for the gradual abolition of slavery. One day later the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, drafted by John Adams, declared "All men are born free and equal," and in 1783 the Massachusetts Supreme Court decided that this clause abolished slavery in the Commonwealth. Rhode Island and Connecticut emancipated their slaves in 1784; New Hampshire in 1792; Vermont in 1793; New York in 1799 and New Jersey in 1804. Maine entered the Union as a Free State. The Ordinance for the Government of the Northwest Territory prohibited slavery in what are now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was issued January 1st, 1863. It declared all the slaves in the seceding States (with the exception of certain parishes in Louisiana) free. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the State Legislatures by Act of Congress passed February 1st, 1865. Assent to it was made a condition for the readmis-

sion of States that had seceded. December 18th, 1865, a proclamation was issued certifying that the Amendment had been ratified by three-fourths of the States and was therefore adopted.

Emancipation, Compensated.—The House Committee on Emancipation reported on January 6th, 1863, a recommendation that \$10,000,000 be appropriated for compensation to loyal owners of slaves in Missouri if her Legislature would provide for immediate emancipation. A Senate Amendment offered \$10,000,000 for gradual emancipation or \$20,000,000 for manumission completed by July 4th, 1865. The Amendment was lost in the House. Similar opposition prevented legislation for compensating loyal slaves owners in Maryland. No proposition was made for those in West Virginia, Delaware, Kentucky or Tennessee.

Embargo.—An Act passed in 1807 (President Jefferson's administration) in retaliation for the Berlin Decree issued by Napoleon I and the Orders in Council of Great Britain. The Berlin Decree blockaded British ports and the Orders in Council forbade trade with French possessions. The Embargo prohibited the departure of American vessels for foreign ports or foreign

vessels from taking cargoes from America. Repealed in February, 1809.—See Non-Intercourse Act.

Enforcement Act.—Passed in 1808 for carrying out the Embargo. It demanded that owners of coasting vessels should give bonds to six times the value of the vessel and cargo, as guarantee to land the cargo in the United States.

Era of Good Feeling.—The second administration of President Monroe (1817–1825). Monroe was elected for a second term without any opposing candidate. Tradition says that but one vote was cast against him and that was by a New Hampshire elector who insisted that the honor of a unanimous election should never again be accorded, thus emphasizing the honor to Washington.

Excise.—Taxation levied upon domestic manufactures. The first excise was proposed by Alexander Hamilton as a means to pay the war debt of the Revolution. In 1791 Congress placed a tax on distilled spirits. This led to the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794 in Pennsylvania. All internal taxes were repealed in 1802. Excise on sugar and spirits was levied to meet the expenses of the war of 1812. These were repealed

in 1817 and were not levied again until 1860 when Congress taxed almost every manufacture. At the close of the Civil War such taxes were removed from all but spirits, beer and tobacco. In 1898 the War Revenue Act added new taxes which were repealed in 1901.

Exposition, South Carolina.—A manifesto written by John C. Calhoun and promulgated by the State Legislature of South Carolina in 1828. It stated the radical differences, arising from difference of “soil, climate, habits and peculiar labor” producing dissimilarity of interests between the South and other sections of the country and maintained that the Southern States being in the minority should guard against any encroachment upon their rights and were at liberty to veto Federal legislation hostile to their interests. Such veto would suspend the operation of the Federal enactment within certain limits. The Exposition nevertheless pronounced suspension “inexpedient” at that time in the hope that the obnoxious tariff laws would be repealed.

Ex Post Facto Law.—A law which is retroactive and which makes an act criminal which was not criminal when committed or attaches a

punishment more severe than was attached to the crime at the time it was committed. The Constitution of the United States and the State Constitutions forbid the passage of these laws.—See Article I, Sec. 9, No. 4, Constitution, Appendix.

Extradition Treaties.—These exist between the United States and Great Britain, Austria, France, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Italy, Belgium, San Domingo, Ecuador, Hayti, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Spain, Ottoman Empire, Switzerland and Chili. The crimes covered by extradition are manslaughter and murder, forgery, grand larceny, counterfeiting, and over twenty other flagrant offenses. Most modern treaties require *prima facie* proof of guilt. Political offenses are almost universally excluded.

Farmers' Alliance.—The nucleus of the Populist Party. It met with the Knights of Labor in September, 1890, in Kansas. Their State ticket was elected and they also secured five out of seven Congressmen. Their platform was: Free and unlimited Coinage of Silver; a Sub-Treasury scheme whereby farmers might obtain loans from the Federal Government at two per cent., the security to be non-perishable farm produce; a

Land Mortgage scheme whereby owners of from five to twenty acres of land, half of which was under cultivation, could borrow from the Treasury notes equal to one half the assessed value of their property.

Father of the Constitution.—See James Madison.

Federalists.—One of the first political parties in the United States. They were in favor of a strong central government endowed with sovereign powers. Madison, Hamilton and Jay were the leaders. They argued the principles and defended the Constitution in the public press. Hamilton wrote under an assumed name. These papers were collected and published as the *Federalist*. The Anti-Federalists were led by Richard Henry Lee and Patrick Henry in the absence of Jefferson who was Minister to France. —See Hartford Convention, Democratic-Republican Party, Whig Party.

Federalists, Black Cockade.—In the Napoleonic wars the Republicans wore tri-color cockades to show their sympathy with French ideas. The Federalists adopted no badge until war threatened between France and America (1798) when

many assumed the black cockade as a party emblem.

Fifty-four Forty, or Fight.—In 1845, the United States claimed that the Oregon boundary which was to be drawn from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean should be on the parallel $54^{\circ} 40'$, the southern boundary of the Russian possessions as set forth in a treaty between Russia and Great Britain in 1825. Great Britain demanded that the Columbia River should form the boundary. The debate in Congress on the question lasted five months and the cry “fifty-four forty, or fight,” threatened war. Buchanan as Secretary of State effected a compromise on the forty-ninth parallel; $54^{\circ} 40'$ would have given the United States an unbroken coast line from Alaska to Lower California.

Fillmore, Millard (1800–1874).—Thirteenth President of the United States (1850–1853). Elected Vice-President with Zachary Taylor whom he succeeded July 10th, 1850. He had served two terms as Representative from New York. The chief events of his administration were the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law and Commodore Perry’s mission to Japan by which that country was opened to American trade.

Fisheries Dispute.—By the Treaty of Paris in 1783 it was agreed that the people of the United States should have the right to fish “on the Grand Bank and all other banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used heretofore to fish.” The only prohibition was against drying or curing fish on any land that was settled. Great Britain claimed that the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, abrogated all the provisions of the Treaty of Paris and as no agreement could be made concerning the fisheries the matter was left unsettled. American vessels were then driven away from the shore fisheries, and when found within the three mile limit were seized. In 1818, a treaty was signed by which the United States relinquished the right to take fish within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of the British possessions in America. It provided that American fishermen should be allowed to enter such harbors or bays “to shelter, repair damages, purchase wood or obtain water but for no other purpose whatever.” This Treaty was terminated by a License system but Canada increased the license fees from fifty cents to two dollars a ton within three

years and American fishermen could not afford to pay the tax. The government so informed Canada and the Act of 1818 was again rigidly enforced. In 1871, the Treaty of Washington gave the Americans the right to fish inside the three mile limit, but made provision for the Halifax Commission to meet in 1877, to settle the relative value of the concessions made. The United States paid \$5,500,000 in gold and remitted \$7,000,000 in duties to Canadian fishermen as directed by the Halifax Commission. The Treaty of Washington expired July 1st, 1885, and a new commission was appointed. A treaty offered to the Senate in 1888, was rejected. The Joint Anglo-American Commission appointed in 1898, took the matter under advisement, but no decision was reached.

Florida.—Purchased from Spain February 22d, 1819, for \$5,000,000. Admitted to the Union March 3d, 1845; seceded January 10th, 1861; readmitted June, 1868.

Force Bill.—Passed March 4th, 1871 (General Grant's Administration), by the Forty-second Congress in extra session, to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment. It allowed suit to be brought in the Federal Courts by those who claimed to

have been deprived of citizen's rights and provided that conspiracies against citizens should be suppressed by the States under penalty of being considered in rebellion and subjected to martial law. It made it a penal offense to deprive citizens of their rights. It excluded from jury duty any person implicated in any such conspiracy and gave the President the right to suspend the Habeas Corpus. In October and November, 1871, several counties in South Carolina were placed under martial law by President Grant under authority of the Force Bill. The Habeas Corpus provision was repealed at the next regular session of Congress. The "Bill for Enforcing the Tariff" passed in 1833, just before Clay's Compromise Tariff Bill was sometimes called the Force Bill.—See Bloody Bill.

Franking Privilege.—The only private citizen in the United States holding the Franking Privilege is Mrs. Garfield, the widow of President Garfield. It was granted to her by Special Act of Congress in 1881. The Franking Privilege was abolished in 1873, and official stamps and stamped envelopes substituted therefor. In July, 1884, Penalty Envelopes were issued for use in all the government departments. Members of

Congress or Government Officials are allowed to use such envelopes only when addressing an official on government business.

Franklin, Benjamin (1706-1790).—Born in Massachusetts, emigrated to Pennsylvania. Commissioner to England in 1757 and 1764. Member of the Second Continental Congress where he served on ten committees including that which drafted the Declaration of Independence, later was made Postmaster-General. Commissioner to France, 1777. Negotiator for peace, 1783. President of Pennsylvania, three terms. One of the Committee for drafting the Constitution, suggesting representation in Congress. He discovered the identity of lightning with electricity, invented lightning rods, founded the first public library and the first philosophical society in America, and was the first writer on general subjects that America produced.—See Jared Sparks' Edition of Franklin's Works, ten vols., Franklin: a Sketch by John Bigelow (Bigelow's Edition of Franklin's "Autobiography").

Franklin, State of.—In 1769 emigrants from Virginia settled along the Watauga River on land that is now mostly in Hawkins County, Tennessee. They supposed they were in Vir-

ginia but the land belonged to North Carolina and was outside the territory ceded by the Six Nations. A royal proclamation issued nine years before forbade private individuals to purchase land from the Indians, but a compromise was effected by the settlers leasing their holdings for a term of years. In 1784 North Carolina ceded their land to the Federal Government, but in 1785 revoked the Act of Cession. Thereupon, the Watauga settlers declared themselves independent as North Carolina had relinquished sovereignty over them and the Federal Government had not accepted it. They formed themselves into a State called Franklin. In March, 1788, Franklin returned to allegiance to North Carolina, which ceded the territory to the United States.

Free Coinage.—See Coinage.

Freeport Doctrine.—The interpretation of the Missouri Compromise as set forth by Stephen A. Douglas. He contended that the prohibition against extending slavery in the Territories applied only to the Territories and not to States which might be formed from those Territories.

Free Soilers or Free Democracy.—In 1848 an attempt was made in the conventions of both

political parties to force the Wilmot Proviso (forbidding slavery in any new territory acquired by the United States) as one of the chief issues of the presidential campaign. Both parties however thrust it aside. A call was then made for men of all parties who were personally opposed to the extension of slavery to meet in Buffalo in August, 1848. The convention organized the Free Soil Party. It consisted of members of the old Liberty Party seceders both from the Whigs and the Democrats and the Barnburners of New York. The last named claimed to be the regular Democratic organization of New York State and felt that they had been unjustly deprived of representation in the National Convention. While not formally joining the Free Soilers they acted as allies. The nominations were Martin Van Buren of New York for President and Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. Their campaign motto was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men." They were defeated but secured several representatives in Congress among whom were Charles Sumner and Salmon P. Chase. In 1855 the Kansas-Nebraska Bill brought about a fusion of Free Soilers, Whigs and Democrats which gave rise to the Republican Party.

Freedman's Bureau.—Organized by Act of Congress March 3d, 1865, to provide protection and assistance for the emancipated slaves and southern refugees. General Oliver O. Howard was appointed commissioner of the Bureau which was attached to the War Department. It disposed of abandoned property, offered inducements to its wards to homestead small holdings on public lands in the South, cared for the sick and destitute, encouraged private philanthropy, especially in educational directions, and instructed and upheld the people in the exercise of their newly acquired rights. It was discontinued in 1872. The Freedman's Bank was a private enterprise, chartered by Congress but had no connection with the Freedman's Bureau.

Fugitive Slave Laws.—In 1793 Congress passed an act for carrying out Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution. (See Appendix.) It provided that a runaway slave should be taken before a magistrate either of a Federal or of a State Court and on identification by the master or his agent an order should be issued for removal. Public sentiment made this act inoperative in the Northern States. In 1850 the Fugitive Slave Law enacted by Congress provided for commis-

sioners to be appointed by the United States Courts and endowed with judicial powers. Marshals and Deputy-marshals were required to execute warrants and processes and were held personally responsible for the escape of a fugitive after arrest. A fine of \$1,000 was imposed if these officers failed to render service called for. A marshal could call upon any bystander to render assistance and even the military or naval forces could be used if required. Several of the Northern States immediately passed Personal Liberty Laws intended to prevent kidnapping of free negroes. The Fugitive Slave Law was in force until 1864.

Gadsden Purchase.—Forty-five thousand square miles of land south of the Gila River in Arizona bought from Mexico in 1853 for \$10,000,000. The boundary line had been in dispute since the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848) and General Santa Anna had led Mexican forces into the district and threatened a renewal of hostilities. The purchase was negotiated by James Gadsden, United States Minister to Mexico.

Gag Resolutions or Atherton Gag.—Passed by the House of Representatives in 1836 on the motion of Representative Atherton of New Hamp-

shire (acting it was believed for Senator Calhoun). They provided "that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery shall, without being printed or referred, be laid on the table and that no action shall be had thereon." John Quincy Adams protested and declared the Resolution, "a direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, the Rules of the House and the rights of constituents." February 6th, 1837, he presented a petition from twenty-two slaves and asked what should be done with it. He was threatened with arrest and with censure at the bar of the house, but defended his course so that opposition was abandoned.—See William H. Seward's "Life and Public Services of John Quincy Adams."

Gallatin (1761-1849).—Secretary of the Treasury 1801-1814. Born in Switzerland. Emigrated to America, 1780. One of the founders of the Anti-Federalist party. United States Senator from Pennsylvania but was unseated through a technicality. He opposed the Excise but rendered important service to the government in persuading the rebels to abandon armed resistance. Elected Representative to Congress he

suggested the organization of a standing Committee of Ways and Means (1795). His management of the Treasury during three presidential terms made him the highest authority on financial questions and his influence on legislation, especially when finance was involved, was powerful and disinterested. He represented the United States abroad in diplomatic and monetary conventions and was one of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent. After retiring from public life which he insisted upon doing at fifty-six, he devoted himself to writing on public questions, particularly on finance.—See John Austin Stevens' "Gallatin," American Statesmen Series.

Garfield, James A. (1831–1881).—Twentieth President of the United States (March 4th, 1881–September 19th, 1881). Born in Ohio. Served in the Civil War and attained the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Chosen Representative while in the field. In Congress from 1862 to 1880. Shot by a disappointed office seeker July 2d, 1881. Died September 19th, 1881.

Geary Law.—See Chinese Exclusion Act.

Georgia.—Admitted to the Union January 2d, 1788; seceded January 19th, 1861; readmitted June, 1868. Georgia had been founded (1752)

as a non-slave-holding colony, the only one in America and it was also the only place in Europe or America where the sale of liquors was forbidden. In 1752, owing to complaints of the settlers, the colony was surrendered to the king and its government became like that of the other colonies.

Gerrymandering.—Manipulating the boundaries of election districts so as to secure party majorities. This was done in Massachusetts during the administration of Governor Gerry (1810). A local editor having published a colored map of the new districts, the resemblance of the figure to a salamander was noted. "Gerrymander," replied the editor, and the word became a political term.

Giant, The Little.—See Stephen A. Douglas.

Gold Reserve.—Since 1879 the United States Treasury has endeavored to keep a fund of \$100,000,000 for the redemption of United States legal tender notes (greenbacks) on demand. In July, 1892, the reserve fund rose to \$114,000,000 but twice during President Cleveland's second administration it fell below \$100,000,000. In November, 1894, the New York sub-treasury was within twenty-four hours of suspending gold

payments, but was saved by a second gold bond issue. The first had been in January, 1894, and others followed, February, 1895, and January, 1896. By this action the National Debt was increased \$262,000,000.

Grab, Salary.—At the second session of the Forty-second Congress (1873) a bill was passed raising the salaries of Representatives and Senators from \$5,000 to \$7,500 per annum and making the increase retroactive so that it applied to the salaries of those voting for it. At the next session the bill was repealed.

Graduated Lands.—Public lands which had long remained unsold and were therefore offered at very low prices.—See Public Lands.

Grangers.—The popular name for the Patrons of Husbandry, an order founded in 1867 as a secret society of coöperation among farmers. The lodges were called Granges.—See Patrons of Husbandry.

Grant, Ulysses S. (1822–1885).—Eighteenth President of the United States (1869–1877). Born in Ohio. Graduated from West Point. Served in the Mexican war and on the frontier. Resigned from the army and settled in Illinois.

Enlisted as Captain of Volunteers in the Civil War and rose to the rank of General. His greatest achievements were the capture of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and of Richmond. During his administration as President, Reconstruction was completed, the Alabama Claims settled, the Force Bill enacted, Civil Service begun, silver demonetized.—See “Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant.”

Greenback Labor Party.—Convention met at Chicago June 9th, 1880. Platform: Exclusive control of the issue of money by the government; Opposition to grants of land to railroads; Prohibition of Chinese Immigration.

Greenback or Independent National Party.—Convention held at Indianapolis, May 17th, 1876. Nominations, Peter Cooper of New York for President and Samuel F. Cary of Ohio for Vice-President. Platform: Repeal of Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments and the Issue of United States Notes (Greenbacks) convertible into bonds on demand, as the currency of the country. In 1876 it polled 80,000 votes; in 1878, 1,000,000. In 1884 the party nominated General Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts for President, and A. M. West of Mississippi for

Vice-President. Platform: "Cheap Money," *i. e.*, the substitution of Greenbacks for National Bank Notes, and the Suppression of Monopolies.

Gresham's Law.—A principle of finance formulated by Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, London, (1565), that bad or debased money will drive out good but good money will not drive out bad.

Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty.—Signed by the United States and Mexico at Guadalupe-Hidalgo, February 2d, 1848. Mexico ceded Texas and all the territory to the Northwest claimed by Texas, including what is now Colorado, Utah, Nevada and a part of Wyoming, the boundary being 42° and the United States paid \$15,000,000 for New Mexico and California.

Gunboat System.—On the recommendation of President Jefferson who was averse to building and maintaining a navy, Congress built small gunboats instead of warships for coast defense. In 1806 and 1807, 257 of these boats were constructed. They were very unpopular and the War of 1812 caused them to be abandoned.

Habeas Corpus.—A principle of English law

older than Magna Charta (1215) which affirmed it as a right. The Constitution of the United States incorporates it (see Constitution, Article 1, Section 9, No. 2 Appendix), and the State Constitutions contain similar guarantees. Habeas Corpus ordains that a writ must be granted on application of a person under arrest and that the sheriff or other person restraining him of his liberty shall promptly produce the prisoner and show cause for his arrest and detention. Every possible contingency is provided for, application being allowed to a Justice of a higher or a lower court, or the Justice of a quorum and may be made returnable to some other magistrate than the one issuing it, if the court where it has been issued be not in session. Unless sufficient cause for imprisonment be shown the prisoner is to be discharged. Heavy penalties are attached to any attempted evasion of the law and where a Justice refuses to grant a habeas corpus, being cognizant of reasons sufficient to justify detention, the applicant may go from magistrate to magistrate, the number to whom he may apply being so large that it is hardly possible for the writ not to be obtained. The right of Habeas Corpus is the most jealously-guarded privilege of the English-speaking race.

Hamilton, Alexander (1757-1804).—Secretary of the Treasury 1790. One of the founders of the Federalist party. Expounder and upholder of the Constitution. Born on the Island of Nevis in the Antilles, he came to America when fifteen years of age and entered Kings' College (now Columbia University). Before his eighteenth year his reputation as an orator and writer was established. He joined the Colonial Army and after active service became Washington's private secretary. He was one of the members of the Committee which drafted the Constitution which with Jay and Madison he defended in a series of brilliant essays, published subsequently as the *Federalist*. He was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr in 1804.—See John Church Hamilton's "Life of Alexander Hamilton," seven vols.; Samuel M. Schmucker's "Life and Times of Hamilton"; Henry Cabot Lodge's "Alexander Hamilton," American Statesmen Series, a synopsis of which is contained in the "Encyclopedia Britannica."

Hard Cider Campaign.—See Campaign.

Hards and Softs.—In the Presidential campaigns of 1848 and 1852 the Conservatives in the Democratic party were known as Hunkers,

Hard-shells or Hards, the Free-Soil delegates as Barnburners, Soft-shells or Softs.—See Wilson's "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power," Vol. II.; Von Holst's "History of the United States," Vol. III.

Harrison, Benjamin (1833–1901).—Twenty-third President of the United States, 1889–1893. A native of Ohio and grandson of President William Henry Harrison. Served in the Civil War and was breveted Brigadier-General. United States Senator from Indiana in 1880. The McKinley Bill, Sherman Law, Dependent Parents and Disabilities Act were enacted during his administration.

Harrison, William H. (1773–1841).—Ninth President of the United States. Served in the United States army from 1792 to 1797 when he was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory. In 1799 became Governor of the Territory of Indiana. Won the battle of Tippecanoe against the Shawnee chief Tecumseh and defeated the British forces in the battle of the Thames in 1813. Representative from the Northwest Territory in 1799 and from Cincinnati in 1816. Senator in 1824. Minister to Colombia in 1828.

Elected President 1840. Died one month after his inauguration viz. : April 4th, 1841.

Hartford Convention.—See Convention.

Haul, Long and Short.—See Interstate Commerce Act.

Hawaii.—Independence recognized by the United States 1829, and more formally in 1843. In 1893 Queen Liliuokalani was deposed and Hawaii applied for annexation to the United States. A United States cruiser sanctioned the raising of the American flag. President sent a special commissioner to investigate and on receipt of his report recommended that the Queen be restored to power. The Senate declined to consider the recommendation, but agreed to a policy of non-interference. In 1898 Hawaii again applied for annexation and the request was granted July 5th, 1898. President Dole was made Provisional Governor and Governor when the Territory was organized April 30th, 1900.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.—Negotiated 1901 (President McKinley's second administration) by Sir Julian Pauncefote and John Hay, Secretary of State. By its terms the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) was superseded in all but its neu-

trality conditions. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty claimed a joint protectorate of Great Britain and the United States over the canal but the Hay-Pauncefote concedes the right of the United States to construct a canal "at its own cost, by gift or loan to individuals or corporations or through subscription and that it shall enjoy all the rights incident to such construction as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal." It shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it from lawlessness and disorder. The canal shall be open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality and the charges and regulations shall be just and equitable. The canal must never be blockaded nor shall any act of war be permitted within it or within three marine miles of either entrance. War vessels of belligerents will not be allowed to revictual nor take any stores in the canal nor to disembark troops or munitions of war.

Hayes, Rutherford B. (1822-1893).—Nineteenth President of the United States (1877-1881). Born in Ohio. Served in the Civil War and was advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General.

After two terms in Congress he was elected Governor of Ohio in 1867 and in 1869. Declined the nomination for a third successive term, but was nominated and reelected Governor in 1875. The disputed Presidential election of 1876 was decided in his favor and against Samuel J. Tilden. During his administration the Federal troops were withdrawn from the Southern States, specie payments were resumed and the laws concerning Public Lands strictly enforced.—See Appleton's "Dictionary of American Biography."

Honest Money.—Gold, silver and notes convertible into coin on demand.—Definition given in the Platform of the Democratic National Convention, 1880.

Hunkers.—Conservatives in the Democratic party in the campaigns of 1848 and 1852. They were opposed to any change of party policy.—See Barnburners, Hards and Softs.

Idaho.—Admitted to the Union July 3d, 1890.

Illinois.—Admitted to the Union December 3d, 1818.

Immigration Laws.—The Immigration Laws now in force (1903) prohibit the landing of idiots,

lunatics, convicts, those suffering from a contagious or loathsome disease, assisted emigrants, or those liable to become a public charge, also aliens under contract to individuals or a corporation. (See Contract Labor Law.) The immigration laws including the Chinese Exclusion Act have been variously interpreted by the Courts. To prevent suits which might result in evasion of the laws Congress has vested powers in the commissioners stationed at the various ports to decide on the eligibility of immigrants. The commissioners may revise their decision at any time before the immigrant is deported. The provision concerning the liability of immigrants to become a public charge holds good for one year after the admission of the person.

Impeachment.—See Constitution, Art. II, Sec. 4, Appendix. Resolutions for the impeachment of the President, Vice-President, or other civil officer of the Federal Government must be passed by the House, but the trial must be by the Senate. In the case of a president, the Chief Justice must preside. A two-thirds vote is required for conviction. Judgment cannot extend further than removal from office, but the person convicted may be indicted and prosecuted

according to law. The proceedings for the impeachment of President Johnson (1868) were based on eleven charges but votes were taken upon three only. Two were based on alleged violations of the Tenure of Office Act in an attempted removal of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War without the consent of Congress; the other was language used in a public speech in which Congress was characterized as unconstitutional since it was not a congress of all the States. The vote stood thirty-five for conviction and nineteen for acquittal. William W. Belknap, Secretary of War (1876) resigned to escape impeachment. The Senate decided by a vote of thirty-seven to twenty-nine that he could not thus evade trial, but the vote showed that a conviction could not be secured because of the question of jurisdiction. A second point remaining to be settled is whether a Senator or Representative is a "civil officer" within the meaning of the statute.

Imperialism.—The charge brought against the policy of the McKinley administration which refused to acknowledge the independence of the Philippines.

Income Tax.—In 1862 Congress levied a tax of

five per cent. on incomes of \$600 or over. It yielded in 1866, \$72,982,000, but was reduced soon after by lowering the rate and then by exempting incomes below \$2,000. Abolished in 1872. In 1894 Congress attempted to tax incomes of \$4,000 and over but in 1895 the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional.

Independence, Declaration of.—See Declaration and Appendix.

Independent National Party.—See Greenback Party.

Independent Treasury Plan.—See Sub-Treasury Plan.

Indiana.—Admitted to the Union December 11th, 1816. (The Hoosier State.)

Internal Improvements.—In 1806 a bill was introduced in Congress for the construction of a National Road from Maryland to Ohio. It met with the most violent opposition from the Republicans who denied the right of Congress to appropriate money for Internal Improvements, but was carried. In 1822 President Monroe vetoed a bill for the preservation of the Cumberland Road but in his message accompanying the veto he recommended that an Amendment to

the Constitution be adopted giving the Federal Government power to make improvements for the general benefit. The Republicans at this session succeeded in defeating measures for securing a National Canal System. In 1830 President Jackson vetoed a Government subscription to the Maysville Turnpike Road in Kentucky and others (see Pocket Veto) and influenced Congress to stop all appropriations for Internal Improvements. In the Constitution of the Confederate States Internal Improvements at the general expense were prohibited.

International Copyright.—See Copyright.

Interstate Commerce Act.—Passed March, 1887 (President Cleveland's Administration). Forbids discrimination in rates and the pooling of freights by different competing railroads or dividing the aggregate or any proportion of the earnings. Five hundred dollars penalty is imposed for each violation but permission may be granted in special cases for special rates on a long haul. The Act provides for a commission of five members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It has authority to call for books, papers, etc., to summon witnesses and to appeal to the Courts in cases of contempt.

Iowa.—Admitted to the Union, December 28th, 1846.

Iron-Clad Oath.—See Oath.

Jackson, Andrew (1767-1845).—Seventh President of the United States (1829-1837). Born in North Carolina, served in the war of the Revolution and was taken prisoner in 1781. Settled in Nashville, Tennessee. One of the framers of the Tennessee Constitution. United States Senator, 1797 and 1823. Judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court, 1804. Served in campaign against the Creek Indians, in the war of 1812 and in the Seminole war. While President he succeeded in abolishing the United States Bank and in stopping appropriations for Internal Improvements. He opposed the doctrine of Nullification and issued a proclamation December 10th, 1832, declaring that the laws of the United States must be executed, that he had no discretionary power on the subject for his duty was "emphatically pronounced by the Constitution." Nullification he defined as "disunion and disunion by armed force is treason." He despatched land and naval forces to South Carolina and at the same time directed the Customs Officers to collect the tariff imposed. He appealed to Congress for

special powers and a bill for enforcing the tariff was passed.—See James Parton's "Life of Andrew Jackson."

Jay, John (1745-1829).—First Chief Justice of the United States. Born in New York. Delegate to both Continental Congresses. Being a member of the Provincial Convention of New York he was compelled to be absent from Philadelphia and so lost the honor of being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Chief Justice of New York State. Plenipotentiary to Spain, 1780. Commissioner to negotiate the Treaty of Paris, 1783. Became Chief Justice of the United States September 26th, 1789. Sent as Special Envoy to England, 1794, and negotiated the Jay Treaty. Governor of New York State, 1798. Retired from public life, 1801.—See William Jay's "Life of John Jay."

Jay's Treaty.—Signed June, 1794. By its terms Great Britain agreed to evacuate the military posts in the Northwest Territory, commissions were appointed to adjust debts outstanding between citizens of the two countries prior to the Revolution and to settle indemnities for slaves taken from America in large numbers in violation of the Treaty of Paris. No compromise was

affected concerning the impressment of American seamen. It was agreed that the British West Indies should be open to American vessels under seventy tons burden and on condition that the United States would not export molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa or cotton to any part of the world. The Treaty was very unpopular, Jay was burned in effigy and threatened with impeachment. President Washington urged its ratification in order to avoid a war for which the country was not prepared.

Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826).—Third President of the United States, first Vice-President. Author of the Declaration of Independence. Born in Virginia. Member of the House of Burgesses from 1768 to 1775. He was not a member of the first Continental Congress, but represented Virginia in the Second. His draft of the Declaration of Independence was accepted almost without alteration except the omission of a clause condemning the slave trade. Succeeded Franklin as Minister to France and was sent afterward to England. He founded the Democratic-Republican party and in his administration introduced the utmost simplicity in the conduct of official and social affairs.

Johnson, Andrew (1808-1875).—Seventeenth President of the United States (1865-1869). Born in North Carolina. Settled in Tennessee. Served in the State legislature. Member of Congress, 1843-1853. Governor of Tennessee. United States Senator. Appointed by President Lincoln Military Governor of Tennessee. Elected Vice-President, 1864. Owing to Lincoln's assassination succeeded to the Presidency April 15th, 1865. His administration was a succession of contests with Congress. Impeachment proceedings brought against him failed by a vote of thirty-five for conviction and nineteen for acquittal, a two-thirds vote being necessary for conviction. In 1875 he was elected United States Senator from Tennessee.—See Impeachment; Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress."

Judiciary Act.—The Act of Congress which establishes and regulates the United States Courts.—See also Midnight Judges.

Kanawha.—The name originally given to the State of West Virginia.

Kansas.—Admitted January 29th, 1861, as a Free State. The Constitution prohibiting slavery was submitted to a popular vote which stood 10,421 for a Free State and 5,530 for Slavery

The Constitution was not approved by Congress until after the withdrawal of the Southern members.—See Kansas-Nebraska Bill ; Lecompton Constitution ; “Kansas” in American Commonwealth Series.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill.—On January 4th, 1854, Stephen A. Douglas as Chairman of the Committee on Territories introduced a bill to organize the Platte country into the Territory of Nebraska. The Platte country lay wholly within the boundaries set by the Missouri Compromise as a Free State, but this bill provided that any State or States formed from the new territory should exercise a choice concerning slavery on the ground that the compromise of 1850 repealed that of 1820. January 23d, 1854, a substitute bill was offered whereby two Territories, Kansas and Nebraska, should be organized on the same terms as proposed in the Nebraska bill. It was passed and signed May 30th, 1854. By its passage the Missouri Compromise was repudiated and declared null and void.—See Woodrow Wilson’s “Division and Reunion.”

Kentucky.—Admitted to the Union June 1st, 1792. Never formally seceded although it sent representatives to two sessions of the Confederate

Congress. The name Kentucky signifies dark and bloody ground. No Indian tribe dared to settle there permanently. The name is equally appropriate in the history of the white settlers.

Kentucky Resolutions.—Passed by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1798 and 1799 in protest against the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798. Thomas Jefferson is believed to have been their author. The Doctrine of Nullification and the Compact Theory of the Constitution are clearly set forth but as the Resolutions add that Kentucky “Bowed to the laws of the Union” they differ radically from the Nullification theories of South Carolina in 1832 and 1860.—See Virginia Resolutions.

Kitchen Cabinet.—President Jackson after numerous misunderstandings with his Cabinet ignored them as far as possible and consulted with personal friends who came to be known as “the Kitchen Cabinet.” The name has been applied to the personal friends and advisers of other presidents.

Knights, American.—See Knights of the Golden Circle.

Knights of the Golden Circle.—A secret organization formed in 1859 whose object was to ex-

tend the area of slavery by conquering Spanish-America. The association continued throughout the early years of the Civil War. This and other secret societies such as the "American Knights," and the "Sons of Liberty," undertook to supply information to the Confederate authorities and to harass Federal commanders by promoting desertions from the army. They were also active in outrages such as incendiarism and destruction of local or Federal property.

Knights of Labor.—A society formed in Philadelphia. Attracted national attention in 1883. It aimed to organize all kinds and classes of laborers and to form a Union which should be able to suspend all industries throughout the country if necessary in order to secure justice to one of its members. In 1886 it had 600,000 members. Its exercise of the boycott brought some of its officers into collision with the law. They were convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to imprisonment. A rival organization, The American Federation of Labor weakened their influence.—See Farmers' Alliance.

Know-Nothing or American Party.—A secret order founded in 1852. Its members when questioned as to their principles and purpose pro-

fessed to know nothing. In 1854 it became a national party and in 1856 held its own convention. Its platform announced that naturalization should not be granted to foreigners until after twenty-one years residence, and that none but Americans by birth should hold high political position. Its denunciation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise alienated the Southern members. The party was eventually absorbed by the Constitutional Union Party.

Ku-Klux-Klan.—A secret organization formed in Tennessee early in 1865 and which spread rapidly through the South. Its original purpose was to break up negro swamp meetings (that were held to be fruitful sources of petty crime) by working upon the superstitious fears of the negroes. It soon developed into an agent for terrorizing negro voters. The outrages committed in its name ranged from whippings to the most brutal murders. Toward the close of 1865 the Ku-Klux ostensibly disbanded but the outrages continued until after the Congressional investigation which resulted in the passage of the Force Bill.

Lecompton Bill.—See Lecompton Constitution.

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Lecompton Constitution.—A constitution favoring slavery in Kansas carried by 6,000 majority because the Free State settlers refused to vote. The election was ordered for a vote "For the Constitution with Slavery" or "For the Constitution without Slavery," the latter meaning slavery with certain limitations, which gave the voters no choice concerning the Constitution itself. It had been drafted by a convention called by the Pro-Slavery Legislature. Meanwhile, the Free-Settlers gained control of the Legislature and ordered an election in which the people could vote for or against the Constitution itself. A majority of 10,000 was cast against it. President Buchanan, in his message to Congress December, 1857, argued that Kansas should be admitted with the Lecompton Constitution because it had been drafted by properly appointed delegates who were not in any way bound to submit it to the people for approval. The Senate acted on the President's recommendation although many Democrats followed the lead of Stephen A. Douglas and opposed it. These men were known as Anti-Lecompton Democrats. The Republican vote was against the Constitution. The House insisted that the Constitution should again be submitted to the popular vote. The Senate re-

jected the amendment. A compromise was effected by which the land ordinance of the Lecompton Constitution was to be submitted to the people. At the election the Constitution was defeated by 10,000 majority and was then abandoned.—See Topeka Constitution; Wyandot Constitution.

Letters of Marque and Reprisal.—Commissions issued by a government to private citizens authorizing them to fit out vessels to prey upon the commerce of a nation with whom the Government is at war. In the Revolution and the War of 1812 privateers rendered valuable service. During the Civil War, President Lincoln refused to use the power resting with him to issue Letters of Marque. The South, having no navy, President Davis offered Letters of Marque immediately.

Benjamin Franklin endeavored to have privateering abolished by concerted action of civilized nations. He claimed that farmers, fishermen and merchants should not be molested by enemies in times of war. In 1818 Congress passed a law forbidding the enlistment within the United States of any person on board of any privateer belonging to a foreign power. By the

Treaty of Paris at the close of the Crimean War (1856) it was agreed that "Privateering is and remains abolished: a neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war: neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag: blockades in order to be binding must be effective." The United States refused to sign unless the treaty were amended so as to prevent seizure of neutral goods by public armed vessels unless the goods were contraband of war. The European powers refused the amendment. In 1861 the United States offered to sign the treaty but Great Britain declined unless the Confederate States were excepted from its provisions.

Liberty Party.—The official title of the Abolitionists. The first Presidential Nominating Convention held by them was in 1839, the second in 1843. United with the Free Democracy in 1848.

Liberal Republican Party.—Organized 1870. Composed of those who disapproved of the policy of President Grant's first administration, especially of the coercive measures in the South. In 1872 the party nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-

President and the nominations were adopted by the regular Democratic party.

Loco-Foco Party.—A name given by the Democrats to the Whigs in 1835.

Log Cabin Campaign.—See Campaign.

Madison, James (1751-1836).—Fourth President of the United States, 1809-1817. Born in Virginia. Member of Committee which drafted the Constitution. He is often called the "Father of the Constitution," not only because he made the rough draft of that document, but by reason of his staunch support of its principles and his interpretations of them. During the period of consultation Madison kept a diary which Congress purchased from his heirs for \$30,000 and ordered published (three volumes, 1840) at the public expense. The principal event of his administration as President was the War of 1812 during which Washington was captured and partly sacked. After his retirement from public life Mr. Madison took an active interest in State politics and drafted the famous Virginia Resolutions. His defense of Virginia's attitude is considered one of his ablest papers.—See Madison's Complete Works, six vols.; "Reports of Debates in the Na-

tional Convention of 1787," one vol., Chicago 1893; Sidney Howard Gay's "Madison" in American Statesmen Series.

Maine.—Admitted to the Union March 15th, 1820.

Marque and Reprisal.—See Letters of Marque.

Marshall, John (1755-1835).—Chief Justice of the United States, 1801-1835. Secretary of War and afterward Secretary of State in the cabinet of President John Adams.

Maryland.—One of the original Thirteen States.

Mason and Dixon's Line.—A line drawn at $39^{\circ} 43' 26.3''$ from a point at the northeastern corner of Maryland 244 miles due west. The survey was made between December, 1763, and December, 1767, by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English surveyors engaged to settle the boundaries between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Mason and Slidell Affair.—See Trent Affair.

McKinley Bill.—A Tariff bill passed in 1890. It admitted raw sugar free and domestic producers were given a bounty of two cents per pound. The duty on raw wool was increased and the ad valorem duties on manufactured

goods were raised fifty per cent. It laid very heavy duties on the finer grades of imported goods, such as velvets, plushes, etc. The most important change was in the duty on TIN-PLATE which was increased to two and two-tenth cents per pound, or about seventy per cent. of its value. The bill aimed to tax all goods entering into competition with domestic manufactures. Its Reciprocity clause inserted at the suggestion of Secretary Blaine, was the first introduction of that policy.—See Reciprocity.

McKinley, William (1843–1901).—Twenty-fourth President of the United States 1897–1901. Born in Ohio. Enlisted as a private in Civil War and rose to the rank of Major. In 1875 became known as a champion for “honest money.” Entered Congress, 1876, and served seven terms. Governor of Ohio, 1890. Assassinated September 6th, 1901, six months after his second inauguration, at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. Most important events of his administration were the Spanish–American war by which the United States acquired the Philippines and Porto Rico, and the Hay–Paunceforte Treaty by which the right of the United States to control the Inter-oceanic Canal was conceded.

Michigan.—Admitted to the Union, January 26th, 1837. (The Wolverine State.)—See Hinsdale's "Old Northwest," Cooley's "Michigan."

Midnight Judges.—Appointments made by President John Adams to the twenty-four new Federal Courts established by the Judiciary Act of 1800, just before the inauguration of President Jefferson. It was charged that these courts had been created for the purpose of supplying places for the leaders of the Federal party deposed at the elections. President Adams was accused of being busy until midnight of his last day in office signing commissions for the Judgeships. President Jefferson refused to deliver some of the commissions bearing Mr. Adams' signature. The case of *Marbury versus Madison* (Secretary of State) was brought to compel the delivery of one of these commissions. Chief Justice Marshall dismissed the case on technical grounds, but declared that President Jefferson's course was unwarranted. The Judiciary Act was repealed in 1803.

Military Academy, United States.—Situated at West Point, New York. Founded by Act of Congress in 1802. Each Congressional District is entitled to send one cadet every year to the

academy. The choice rests with the congressman of the district who frequently throws the appointment open to competitive examination of boys in his own district. The President is allowed ten appointments at large. He usually bestows them upon the sons of deceased army officers. The requirements for admission are covered by a grammar school education, but the test is rigid. A physical examination must also be passed. When admitted a cadet is paid \$540 per annum and is given board and lodging. The ages of the cadets range from seventeen to twenty-two. The course is for four years. On graduation the cadets receive their commissions as Second Lieutenants in the regular army.

Mills Bill.—Introduced in 1888 in response to President Cleveland's urgent recommendations for Tariff Reform. It removed the duty on wool, hemp, flax, lumber, timber, salt, tin-plate and reduced the duty on steel rails from seventeen dollars to eleven dollars per ton. The bill was debated for fifty-one days in the House and was amended by the Senate which adjourned without taking action.

Mill Boy of the Slashes.—See Henry Clay.

Minnesota.—Admitted to the Union May 11th, 1858.

Mississippi.—Admitted to the Union August 10th, 1821; seceded January 9th, 1861; readmitted February 17th, 1870.

Missouri.—Admitted to the Union August 10th, 1821. Sent delegates to two sessions of the Confederate Congress but did not join the Confederacy.

Monroe, James (1758-1831).—Fifth President of the United States, 1817-1826. Born in Virginia. Enlisted in the Revolution as a cadet and attained the rank of Colonel. Elected to Congress, 1783. Minister to France, 1794, but was recalled in 1796 by Washington who disapproved of the conduct of his mission. Secretary of State 1811.—See W. O. Stoddard's "James Monroe."

Monroe Doctrine.—Contained in President Monroe's Message to Congress in 1823, but originated and written by John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State. Mr. Canning, Prime Minister of England, suggested joint action between Great Britain and the United States in opposing the designs of the Holy Alliance (a

league between Austria, Russia and Prussia) which were to assist Spain in recovering possession of her South American colonies. Russia also threatened the United States on the north-west, as a ukase (decree) of 1821 forbade all foreigners to approach within 100 miles of the Pacific coast south of 51°. Through Secretary Adams' influence the English alliance was declined and a warning given to the Holy Alliance, and Russia, in particular, in the President's Message. The "doctrine" is contained in two paragraphs. The first relating to Russia's encroachments asserts "That the American continents by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintained are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." The second referring to conditions in South America after calling attention to the fact that America has never interfered in European affairs "nor does it comport with our policy to do so" adds, "We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety.

With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Montana.—Admitted November 8th, 1887.

Mormons.—See Anti-Polygamy Bill; Deseret.

Morrill Tariff Bill.—Passed, 1861. It raised the duties on iron, wool and cotton goods. In operation but a short time. Every year of the war several acts were passed increasing the duties on imports.

Morris, Robert (1734-1806).—The financier who managed loans and expenditures for the United States Government during the Revolution. Founder of the Bank of North America incorporated by Congress, 1781. Born in Lancashire, England, he came to America when fifteen years of age and entered the banking house of

Charles Willing of Philadelphia where he subsequently became a partner. He opposed the Stamp Act and signed the Non-Importation agreement of 1765. Elected delegate to the Second Continental Congress, he signed the Declaration of Independence. On his personal responsibility he borrowed large sums of money for the government and pledged his private credit for supplies to the armies. By 1781 he had issued personal notes to the amount of \$1,400,000. Eventually these were all paid but Morris was suspected at home and embarrassed in transactions abroad. Before resigning his post as Superintendent of Finance he demanded an investigation of his department. His integrity and devotion to the public service were established beyond question. He was a member of the convention which drafted the Constitution and of the first United States Senate. He refused to become Secretary of the Treasury though offered the post by Washington, but designated Alexander Hamilton for the position. He was one of the first American merchants to engage in trade with China. In old age he lost his fortune and was at one time imprisoned for debt.—See W. G. Sumner's "The Financier and Finances of the American Revolution," two vols.

Mugwumps.—Seceders from the Republican party in the campaign of 1884, because of unwillingness to accept James G. Blaine as Presidential candidate. They endorsed the regular Democratic nomination, Grover Cleveland. The word is of Indian origin and means a leader in the sense of ringleader. It was first used in derision.

National Bank.—See Bank.

National Canal System.—See Internal Improvements.

National Debt

1791	\$ 75,000,000
1812	45,000,000
1816	127,000,000
1835	zero.
1860	59,000,000
1865	2,736,000,000
1873	2,105,000,000
1878	1,999,000,000
1886	1,282,000,000
1893	838,000,000
1896	955,000,000
1898	1,027,000,000
1900	1,112,000,000
1902	1,226,000,000

These figures are from reports issued July 1st of each year. They do not include greenbacks and gold and silver certificates covered by the reserve in the United States Treasury.

National Democratic Party.—Sound-Money Democrats, opponents of William J. Bryan, the silver candidate of the regular Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. They nominated J. M. Palmer of Illinois, and S. B. Buckner of Kentucky, for President and Vice-President. Made no nominations in 1900.

National Republican Party.—Name assumed by the united factions led by Henry Clay and afterward by John Quincy Adams. Afterward the Whig party.

National Roads.—See Internal Improvements.

Native American Party (1840-1845).—Their motto was the famous injunction of Washington in the revolution, "Put none but Americans on guard." They were pledged to vote for men of American birth only and to agitate for restricted naturalization. The party met with but little success outside of New York and Philadelphia where they carried local elections. Absorbed by the Know-Nothings.

Naturalization Laws.—The Constitution conferred upon Congress the right, "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." (See Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 8, No. 4, Appendix.) In 1790, a

law was passed providing that any free white person might become a citizen of the United States after two years' residence by taking the oath of allegiance. It provided that minor children of a naturalized citizen and children born abroad of a father who was an American citizen should be entitled to citizenship. In 1795 the law was altered and a preliminary declaration required. From 1798 to 1802 a residence of fourteen years including five after the declaration of intentions was insisted on. (See Alien Laws.) The Act of April 14th, 1802, is substantially that now in force. It requires a declaration of intention in which the applicant forswears former allegiance and renounces any hereditary title or patent of nobility of which he may be possessed. He must be a person of good moral character attached to the principles of the constitution. Any alien honorably discharged from the armies of the United States whether regular or volunteer may become a citizen without previous declaration of intention. Five years' residence subsequent to the filing of the declaration (one of which must be in the State where application for final papers is made) are required before citizenship is granted. An alien who has resided in the United States three years previous to coming of

age and who for two years has had a bona fide intention to become a citizen is not required to file a declaration of intentions. (See Citizenship.) In 1870 a special enactment admitted persons of African descent to naturalization rights. As Mongolians were not included it is generally held that they cannot become citizens. Polygamists have been refused on the ground that they are not "of good, moral character and attached to the principles of the Constitution." By a treaty effected with the North German Confederation in 1868 citizens who have expatriated themselves and taken out naturalization papers in another country shall be considered citizens of their adopted country after a residence of five years and shall only be held liable in their native country for offenses committed before emigration. Great Britain yielded the right of expatriation in 1870.

Naval Academy.—Situated at Annapolis, Md. Founded in 1845. Cadets, who by the Act of 1902 are to be known as Midshipmen, are appointed in the same manner as to the Military Academy and the requirements for admission are practically the same. A midshipman is paid \$500 per year. The course occupies four

years including practice cruises at sea unless emergency demands that they be drafted into the navy before they complete their course. Upon graduation they are commissioned as Ensigns.

Nebraska.—Admitted to the Union March 1st, 1867.

Neutrality Laws.—By the Treaty of Washington, 1871, Great Britain and the United States hold to the following rules. A government may not sell munitions of war to a belligerent but its subjects may, provided they sell indifferently to both parties and the transaction is purely a commercial one. Such goods are contraband of war, if seized. The bona fide sale of a ship known to be intended for war is not forbidden, but as it may be adjudged “a hostile expedition,” Great Britain has forbidden such sale in her own dominions.—See Contraband of War.

Nevada.—Admitted to the Union October 31st, 1864. After the abandonment of many of the silver mines, the population fell considerably below that required for Statehood. It is the only state in the Union which has ever shown a decrease in the census. (The Silver State.)

New Hampshire.—One of the original Thirteen States. (The Granite State.)

New Jersey.—One of the original Thirteen States.

New Mexico.—Part of the territory ceded by Mexico.

New York.—One of the original Thirteen States. (The Empire State.)

Nicaragua Canal.—Proposed route: starting from Greytown on the Atlantic side it follows, in part, the course of the San Juan River to Lake Nicaragua and crosses the lake by a natural channel to Brito on the Pacific side. Entire length 169 miles, only twenty-eight of which has to be actual excavation. Estimated time of transit twenty-eight hours. Estimated cost, \$100,000,000.

Non-Intercourse Act.—A modification of the Embargo (President Jefferson's administration). It provided that the Embargo should be repealed after March 4th, 1811, for all nations except France and England.

North Carolina.—One of the original Thirteen States; seceded May 20th, 1861; readmitted June, 1868.

North Dakota.—See Dakota.

Northwest Territory.—Organized July 13th, 1787. A royal proclamation of 1763 set apart the land west of the Alleghanies for the use of the Indians and forbade the sale or grant of the lands. Ignorance concerning America had led to conflicting boundaries in the original grants and much of the territory claimed by the States was so situated as to be beyond their control. In 1780, Congress suggested that the States should cede land west of the Alleghanies to the Federal Government to be used for the general benefit. This was in conformity with a stipulation made by Maryland and Delaware in joining the Union. The situation was complicated by grants already made by the States to citizens. In 1787 Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory.—See Ordinance of 1787; Cooley's "Michigan" in American Commonwealth Series.

Nullification, Ordinance of.—See Exposition, South Carolina; John C. Calhoun; The Great Debate.

Oath, Iron Clad.—A specially stringent oath required to be taken by United States officials

and beneficiaries by act of Thirty-seventh Congress (1862).

Ohio.—Part of the Northwest Territory. Admitted to the Union November 29th, 1802. (The Buckeye State.)

Old Hickory.—See Andrew Jackson.

Omnibus Bills.—Bills which include several provisions in nowise related to one another. The most famous Omnibus Bill was that of 1850. It proposed the admission of California as a State, the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories, the adjudication of the Texas boundary line, the payment to Texas of \$10,000,000 in settlement of her claims to New Mexico, and the admission of any states which should be made from her territory, a stringent fugitive slave law, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The Senate by amendments reduced the bill to a few provisions for the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories. The other provisions were finally passed as separate bills.

Ordinance of Secession.—Passed by South Carolina December 20th, 1860, and by the other Confederate States within a few months. (See

Confederate States.) The South Carolina Ordinance repealed the action of the State Convention of May 23d, 1788, "whereby South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled 'The Constitution of the United States of America.'"

Ordinance of 1787.—Ordinance for government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, drafted by Nathan Dane, member of Congress from Massachusetts and Chairman of the Committee to whom the matter had been referred. It has served as a model for all subsequent territorial government in America. Its provisions were: 1. Freedom of religious worship assured; 2. Bill of Rights; 3. Encouragement of education; 4. States to be formed from the territory to remain in the Confederacy, and freedom of all navigable waters between them; 5. No less than three nor more than five States to be formed from the Territory; 6. The exclusion of Slavery.

Oregon.—Admitted to the Union February 14th, 1859.

Oregon Boundary.—See Fifty-four, Forty or Fight.

Ostend Manifesto.—In 1853, England and France asked the United States to enter with them into an agreement to guarantee Cuba to Spain forever. The United States refused. In 1854 the American ministers to England, France and Spain met at Ostend and published an unofficial manifesto in which they declared that it might be the duty of the United States for her own safety to seize Cuba should Spain refuse to sell it to America.

Pan-American Congress.—See Congress.

Panama Canal.—Proposed route begins at Aspinwall on the Atlantic side and cuts almost straight across the Isthmus, a distance of forty-six miles, to Panama on the Pacific side. During its course it cuts the Chagres River twenty-six times. Estimated cost to complete, \$100,000,000.—See Reports of United States Canal Commissions.

Passports.—These are issued by the Secretary of State on application of citizens. Citizens of the United States while in foreign countries may obtain passports from the United States Legations. Should there be no legation in the country where the applicant happens to be, a passport may be issued by an American consul. Russia

is the only European country at present requiring a passport from Americans. Conditions may be changed at any time by international complications.

Patents.¹—Patents are granted for a term of seventeen years and cannot be renewed. They are granted to citizens or foreigners, women or minors or administrators of estates. An idea cannot be patented. Patents are granted for, 1. Any new and useful art or process; 2. Any new and useful machine; 3. Any new and useful manufacture; 4. Any new and useful composition of matter; 5. Any new and useful improvement thereof; provided the art, machine, manufacture, composition of matter or improvement thereof was not known or used by others in this country and has not been patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before the applicant's invention or discovery thereof, and has not been in public use or on sale for more than two years

¹ A pamphlet containing the patent laws and laws relating to the registration of trade marks and labels, and one containing the Rules of Practice in the United States Patent Office are published by the Government and supplied free of charge to any one sending an application by mail to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned. The government filing fee is \$15.00 and the final fee \$20.00.

Patrons of Husbandry.—A secret order formed in 1867 among farmers in the South and Southwest, although the organization was planned and launched in Washington, D. C. Its object was co-operation among those directly connected with agricultural interests. The lodges were called Granges and their members Grangers. The Order spread rapidly and acquired political importance by coming into conflict with railroad corporations and attempting to secure Federal legislation against them.

Peace Congress.—See Congress.

Peace Democrats.—A section of the Democratic party in the North that favored secession rather than war in 1861.

Peace Party.—A temporary union of Federalists and Republicans who were opposed to the War of 1812.

Pension Legislation.—See Dependent Parents and Disabilities Act.

Pennsylvania.—One of the original Thirteen

States. (The Keystone State because it was in the centre of the thirteen colonies.)

People's Party.—Formed by a fusion of the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor. At the first National Nominating Convention held in 1892, the platform demanded government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, free coinage of gold and silver at sixteen to one, a graduated income tax, postal savings banks and the reclamation of certain lands from aliens and corporations. Gen. James B. Weaver was nominated for President and James G. Field for Vice-President.

Personal Liberty Laws.—Passed by Northern States especially after the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. They were ostensibly to guard the rights of free negroes but their real purpose was to thwart Federal statutes for the recovery of runaway slaves.

Pet Banks.—See Banks.

Philippines.—Ceded to the United States by Spain December 11th, 1898. In April, 1900, Congress enacted that "all civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands should, until otherwise provided for, be vested in such person and persons as the President of the

United States shall direct for the establishment of a civil government and for maintaining and protecting the same." Reports were to be submitted to Congress on the first day of every regular session.

Pierce, Franklin (1804-1869). — Fourteenth President of the United States, 1853-1857. Born in New Hampshire, served in the Mexican War, elected Representative and United States Senator from New Hampshire. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill was the chief event of his administration.

Platform, First Party.—In 1832 a convention of young men of the National Republican Party met at Washington at the instance of the leaders of the party. The convention endorsed the nomination of Henry Clay and added an explicit statement of party policy. The platform was accepted by the National Republicans and the custom of issuing party platforms was established.

Plug Uglies.—A gang of ruffians in Baltimore in 1861. They professed sympathy with the South which they made an excuse for rioting and outrages.

Plurality.—The greatest of more than two numbers, whether it is or is not a majority of the whole. Also the excess of the highest number of votes cast for a candidate over the next highest number. When a candidate out of 10,000 votes receives 4,000 and two other candidates 3,500 and 2,500 respectively the first is elected by a plurality though he has received less than a majority of the whole vote and he is said to have a plurality of 500 votes. If the numbers are 6,000, 3,000 and 1,000 the majority is 2,000 and the plurality is 3,000.—“Standard Dictionary.”

Politician, First.—See Samuel Adams.

Polk, James K. (1795–1849).—Eleventh President of the United States, 1845–1849. First President born west of the Alleghanies. Speaker of the House of Representatives. Chief event of his administration the Mexican War.

Polygamy.—See Anti-Polygamy.

Popular Sovereignty.—See Squatter Sovereignty.

Popular Votes.—As a Presidential elector has only to score a majority of one in order to represent his district of 200,000 voters it is possible

for a Presidential candidate to receive a majority of the people's votes and yet fail to secure the election. Thus in 1888 General Benjamin Harrison received 5,441,923 votes and Mr. Cleveland 5,536,524 but the electoral vote cast for General Harrison was 236 against 168 for his opponent. The electoral vote secures proper representation for the rural districts which would otherwise be overwhelmed by the votes in the large cities.

Populists.—See People's Party.

Posse Comitatus.—Literal meaning, "the power of the county," *i. e.*, the power invested with a sheriff to summon assistance. He may impress all males over fifteen years of age who are able-bodied.

Postal Savings Banks.—The Post-office Savings Bank system of England, which the People's Party and others seek to have adopted by the United States, was established in 1861. Any sum from one shilling (twenty-four cents) upward is accepted and official sheets are provided whereon stamps may be affixed and will be received as a shilling deposit when filled. No depositor may have more than £200 (\$1,000) to his account, but there are additional provisions of bonds and annuities by which about \$3,000

may be invested with the government. Interest allowed is two and one half per cent. The money can be deposited or withdrawn at any Post-office in the United Kingdom.

Presidential Elections.—See Article II, Section 1, also Amendment twelve, Constitution, Appendix. By a provision of the Constitution the President and Vice-President are not elected directly by the people but by electors chosen in such manner as the Legislatures of the several States may direct. Since 1868 Presidential electors in all the States have been chosen by popular vote. Prior to that date in some of the States the electors were appointed by the State Legislature. The electors are apportioned in the same manner as the representatives in Congress, each State being entitled to as many electors as they have Senators and Representatives. Congress determines the number after receiving the official reports of the census. In 1900 the apportionment was one elector for every 200,000 inhabitants (including women and children). The electors are pledged to vote for certain candidates whose names have been announced beforehand, though this was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution. Custom has

sanctioned it and there is no longer any discussion as to the duty of an elector though theoretically and legally he is allowed free choice. The term Electoral College is misleading as the electors do not all convene but cast their votes in their own States and transmit their report to Washington.

Presidential Succession.—A bill to provide for successors to the Presidency in case of disability or death of the President was passed in 1885. By its terms the order of succession is Vice-President, Temporary President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives and then the Cabinet Secretaries in the order of the seniority of the departments, viz.: State, Treasury, War, Navy, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Agriculture.

Primary.—Meeting of voters in a ward if in a city or a town, or precinct if in the county. Delegates are chosen at the Primary to represent it at the County Convention. These in turn elect delegates to the State Convention, and the State Convention sends representatives to the National Convention which makes the Presidential nominations.

Prince Hal.—See Henry Clay.

Protectionists.—Those in favor of protecting home industries by heavy duties on foreign manufactures which enter into competition with domestic manufactures. They are contrasted with those who hold that tariff should be for revenue only or that there should be no tariff.

Privateers.—See Letters of Marque.

Prohibition Party.—Became a National organization in 1869 when twenty States sent delegates to a convention in Chicago. The first National Nominating Convention of the party was held in February, 1872. In August, 1882, the Home Protective Party united with them and the name was changed to the Prohibition Home Protective Party, but the original name of Prohibition Party was restored in 1884. Their platform has not only demanded suppression of the liquor traffic but has advocated Woman Suffrage. The question of Free Coinage split the party, and in 1896 two Presidential candidates were nominated.

Proviso, Wilmot.—See Wilmot Proviso.

Public Lands.—The present status of the Public Land question (1902) is that the only land that may be appropriated under the Homestead Act is such as may come into possession of the United

States through its disposal by the Indians. The Indians are paid in severalty and are then allowed first choice of the lands as settlers after which other settlers are allowed to take up claims without distinction and at a uniform price. Lands are classified and sold at a minimum rate of \$1.25 per acre, Timber lands at \$2.50, Minerals \$2.50 to \$5.00, Coal \$10.00 to \$20.00.

Quarantine.—Quarantine is entirely under State control.

Quids.—The followers of John Randolph of Roanoke, who, although a Republican leader, through a personal quarrel with President Jefferson, opposed the administration policy.

Railroad Grants.—The Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads were chartered by Congress July 1st, 1862, but although the grants were liberal, investors could not be found to undertake the construction of the lines. In 1864, Congress amended the Act of 1862 and work was begun. The subsidies to these two roads were in bonds of \$16,000 per mile for that part between the Missouri River and the base of the Rocky Mountains, \$48,000 for the mountainous portion and \$32,000 for the portion between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada. The length of the subsidized

portion was 1,033 miles for which \$27,226,512 in bonds were issued by the United States. The amount of land to be obtained was estimated at 12,000,000 acres. These were the pioneer routes to the Pacific and large portions of the material for the construction of the roads had to be hauled by teams hundreds of miles. There was also great difficulty in procuring labor as the men were attacked by Indians and their tools, provisions and other possessions were stolen. The Atlantic and Pacific railroad was chartered July 27th, 1866. Its route was from Springfield, Missouri, to the Pacific. For each mile constructed in the Territories the company was to have 25,600 acres of land and 12,800 acres for each mile in the States. The Texas and Pacific Railroad was incorporated in 1871. Its land grant amounted to 25,600 acres for every mile of road in the Territories and 12,800 acres per mile in California. The Northern Pacific Railroad chartered in 1864 was completed in 1883. Its land grants amounted to 47,000,000 acres.—See Bryce's "American Commonwealth"; Bullock's Introduction to the "Study of Economics"; Donaldson's "The Public Domain."

Ratio of Gold and Silver.—The actual market

ratio fluctuates from thirty-one to one to thirty-two to one. Japan has recently adopted a legal ratio of 33.33 to one. The legal ratio in the United States is 15.988 to one.—See Bullock's "Economics"; White's "Money and Banking"; Taussig's "The Silver Situation in the United States."

Reciprocity.—By a treaty made with Canada in 1854 natural products such as lumber, coal, ores, horses, sheep, cattle and agricultural products were allowed to pass from one country to the other free of duty. This treaty expired by limitation in 1866. At the suggestion of James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, a reciprocity clause was inserted in the McKinley Tariff Bill (1890). In 1892 treaties of reciprocity were signed with eleven foreign countries, viz.: Brazil, San Domingo, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Austria-Hungary, Spain as to Cuba and Porto Rico, Germany, Nicaragua, Great Britain as to British Guiana and certain West India Islands. In President Cleveland's second administration reciprocity was abolished.

Reconstruction Act.—Passed March 2d, 1867. It placed all the Southern States which had seceded, with the exception of Tennessee, prac-

tically in the position of Territories. Military Governors of the rank of Brigadier-General were to be appointed by the President. The Governors should cause to be enrolled all males of twenty-one years and upwards, resident in the State one year (the usual provision in the Northern States) and who were not excluded by the Fourteenth Amendment. An election should be held for a state convention to form a constitution extending the franchise to all classes. The Constitution should be submitted to popular vote and then forwarded to the President who should transmit it to Congress for ratification. When ratified the State should be readmitted to representation in Congress. It was not until January 30th, 1871, that all the States were represented.

Republican Party (1791).—See Democratic-Republican party.

Republican Party (1856).—Composed of Free-Soilers, Whigs who abandoned their party after it endorsed the Fugitive Slave Law, and Native Americans. The first National Convention was held at Philadelphia, June 18th, 1856. Its nominations were General John C. Fremont for President and William L. Dayton for Vice-President. The platform announced party issues

in unmistakable terms, viz.: "We deny the right of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or any association of individuals to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, and we demand the admission of Kansas as a Free State." Other clauses favored a grant to the Pacific Railroad and liberal appropriations for river and harbor improvements, called for the extinction of polygamy and maintained that the integrity of the Union should be preserved.

Repudiation.—By the provisions of the eleventh Amendment a State cannot be sued in the Federal courts by citizens of another State or of a foreign country, which leaves creditors practically without redress when a State repudiates its debts.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—Act for the resumption passed in 1875.

Referendum.—A provision of law best exemplified in modern times in the Swiss constitution. By it any law of general importance, not urgent, must be submitted to the people for approval. The referendum is a survival of the custom in ancient republics.—See Bryce's "American Commonwealth."

Returning Boards.—A provision of the majority of State Constitutions in the South during the period of Reconstruction. Three State officers and two citizens constituted a Board empowered to decide upon the genuineness and legality of returns from the State election districts. The Governors sought to control the Boards by removals and appointments of State officers and Federal troops were sent on request of the Governors to maintain order. The most serious trouble with Returning Boards was in Louisiana. It was settled by Congress (1875) acknowledging the Republican State Government.

Revenue Surplus.—In President John Quincy Adams' administration a proposition was made that if the tariff measure then before the House should produce surplus revenue, a part of the surplus should be divided among the States. The bill was defeated. In 1835 President Jackson announced in his message that the national debt would soon be extinguished. A bill was then passed providing that all surplus over \$5,000,000 should be divided among the States as a loan to be recalled only by Congress. The division was made and the loan never recalled. In 1838 Acts were passed stopping the distribu-

tion. In 1841 (President Tyler's administration) a distribution of money derived from the sale of Public Lands was ordered to be made among the States. The Tariff Bill of 1842 contained a provision for the distribution of the surplus it was expected to provide; but, after being twice vetoed, the surplus clause was withdrawn. In 1882 the surplus was increasing so rapidly that a Tariff Commission was appointed to devise reductions. Its recommendations did not accomplish what was expected. In 1887 President Cleveland estimated that the surplus would soon reach \$140,000,000. Enormous appropriations and a reduction of the tariff transformed the surplus into a debt and in 1893 measures had to be considered for increasing the revenue.

Rhode Island.—One of the original Thirteen States. The smallest and most densely populated State in the Union. Also the only one that has two capitals, Providence and Newport.

Riders.—Additional clauses or provisions added to a bill or an Act often bearing no relation to the original contents of the measure.

Right of Petition.—See Amendment I, Constitution, Appendix, and Gag Resolutions.

Right of Search.—As Great Britain refused to

acknowledge the right of her subjects to expatriate themselves she claimed the right to search American vessels on the High Seas not only for deserters from her service but for British subjects and to impress the same for her navy. For the suppression of Piracy and the enforcement of a Blockade or the seizure of goods contraband of war, the right of search was conceded by all nations in time of war but was contested by the United States in times of peace. The War of 1812 was declared because of the impressment of American seamen by British officers who constituted themselves the sole judges of a man's nationality. The Treaty of Ghent did not secure a formal surrender of the right of search by Great Britain but it was not afterward attempted.

River and Harbor Bills.—In 1883 a standing committee on Rivers and Harbors was created by the House. The largest River and Harbor Bill ever passed was in 1888 appropriating \$22,227,000. It became law without President Cleveland's signature.

Roosevelt, Theodore (1858——).—Twenty-fifth President of the United States 1901——. Born in New York city. Served three terms in

State legislature and as Police Commissioner. Assistant Secretary of the Navy 1897. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted a regiment of Rough Riders and went with them as Lieutenant-Colonel. Governor of New York State 1898. Elected Vice-President with President McKinley 1900 and succeeded to the Presidency on the death of President McKinley, September 6th, 1901.

Rotation in Office.—A principle introduced by President Jackson who, on succeeding a President whose policy was radically different from his own, used his power of removal and filled public offices with his partisans. Over 500 post-masters were removed during the first year of his administration. The assertion "To the victors belong the spoils" was not President Jackson's, but an answer given in the United States Senate by Senator Marcy of New York.

Salaries

President of United States	\$50,000 per annum
Vice-President	8,000
Cabinet Officers	8,000
Chief Justice	10,500
Associate Justices Supreme Court	10,000
Circuit Judges	6,000
Ambassadors	17,500
Consul-General (London)	13,000
" " (Paris)	14,000
" " (Berlin)	8,000

San Domingo or Dominica.—In 1869 President Grant negotiated a treaty with the President of San Domingo for the annexation of the republic to the United States, but the Senate rejected the treaty. In 1871 President Grant suggested, in his message, annexation by joint resolution as had been done in admitting Texas. The President was thereupon empowered to appoint three commissioners to examine the condition of San Domingo and to ascertain the wishes of its people. In 1873 San Domingo applied to the United States for the establishment of a Protectorate but a revolution occurring soon after, the chief promoter of annexation was driven from the island and the scheme was dropped.

Sedition Act.—Passed July 14th, 1798. By its terms any persons who should unlawfully combine with intent to oppose any measure of the government or to impede the operation of any law or to intimidate any government official should be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and by imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than five years. For any person who should write, print, utter or publish anything with intent to defame the Government of the United States or to excite unlawful combi-

nations there should be a punishment of a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years. The Sedition Act was similar to a law passed in England and aimed against the propagation of the ideas held by the Jacobins in France. Albert Gallatin argued persistently and ably for liberty of speech and of the press but could not prevent the passage of the Act. It was enforced on several occasions and was one of the factors in the downfall of the Federalists.

Seigniorage.—The amount over and above the actual cost of coining charged by the government when bullion is brought to its mints.—See Brassage.

Service, Civil.—See Civil Service.

Sherman Act.—Passed 1890. It required that the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase monthly 4,500,000 ounces of silver at the market price which was not to exceed a dollar for 371.25 grains to be paid for by an issue of legal tender Treasury notes redeemable in coin (which the Treasury has interpreted to mean gold). The bill was repealed in 1893. In 1902 a bill was passed ordering all the bullion remaining from purchases made under the Sherman Act to be

coined in denominations less than a dollar.—See Demonetization of Silver.

Silver, Demonetization.—See Demonetization.

Silver Certificates.—Gold and silver certificates are issued by the United States, the gold in notes of large denomination, the silver in denominations of one dollar and over but all small denominations. The certificates resemble greenbacks in everything but color and pass as bank notes. They are not legal tender but are redeemable from the Treasury reserve and may be held as reserve by National Banks.

Sixteen to One.—The demand of bimetallists that silver shall be made legal tender in the ratio of sixteen grains of silver to one grain of gold. Its actual market value is nearly thirty-two to one. The phrase sixteen to one was the campaign cry of the Democratic party in 1896 and to a certain extent in 1900.

Slaughter-House Cases.—A decision of the Supreme Court in 1873 in connection with the incorporation of a Slaughter-House Company in Louisiana was the first authoritative interpretation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. (See Constitution, Appendix.) The Court

held that the Southern States retained the same power of control over their citizens as before the Acts of Secession and that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were intended only for the protection of the ex-slaves.

Slaves as a Basis of Representation.—See Art. I, Sec. 3, Constitution, Appendix. “Three-fifths of all other persons” was understood to mean negroes.

Socialist Labor Party.—Met in New York, July, 1896, and nominated Charles H. Matchett for President and Matthew Maguire for Vice-President.

Sons of Liberty.—See Knights of the Golden Circle.

Sons of the South.—Bands of men who crossed the Kansas frontier to seize the State in the interests of Slavery. Their opponents called them “Border Ruffians.”

Specific Duties.—Duties levied on commodities by bulk without reference to value as the duty on Steel Rails which is \$17 per ton.

Sound Money Democrats.—Those members of the Democratic Party who opposed the party

policy of sixteen to one in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

South Carolina.—One of the original Thirteen States. Passed the Ordinance of Secession December 20th, 1860. Readmitted to the Union June, 1868. (The Palmetto State.)

Specie Circular.—In 1836 by order of President Jackson agents were instructed to receive gold and silver only in payment for government lands. This led to a demand upon the banks which brought about the Panic of 1837.

Spoils System.—See Rotation in Office.

Squatter Sovereignty.—The doctrine that the settlers in a new Territory should decide for themselves regarding slavery. It was first advocated in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso and afterward became the rallying cry of the upholders of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.—See Wilmot Proviso; Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

Stalwarts.—Those Republicans who favored the nomination of President Grant for a third term.

Stanton, Edwin M. (1841-1869).—Attorney-General in President Buchanan's cabinet 1860-1861. Secretary of War in President Lincoln's

cabinet January, 1862. President Johnson's attempt to remove him resulted in impeachment proceedings against the President. After the trial Secretary Stanton resigned. President Grant appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1869.

Straight-Outs.—A section of the Democratic Party which refused to support the nomination of Horace Greeley. Charles O'Connor of New York and John Q. Adams of Massachusetts were nominated by them. Both candidates declined but received about 30,000 votes at the election.

Subsidiary Coins.—Coins which are fractional parts of a dollar.

Sub-Treasury or Independent Treasury Plan.—In opposition to the system of depositing United States funds in State Banks (President Jackson's administration) it was proposed that United States Treasury agents be appointed wherever necessary who should be under heavy bonds. These agents should collect and disburse the revenue. After being defeated twice the plan was specially recommended by President Van Buren in his first Message to Congress. It was practically in operation though not authorized until 1840. The government utilized the custom-houses

at New York, Boston and Charleston and the Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans. The bill was repealed in 1841 but revived and reënacted in 1846. The plan is substantially in operation at the present time.

Suffrage.—United States citizenship does not confer the right of suffrage. Each State has the right to limit or extend the suffrage unless such limitation interferes with the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments.

Suffrage, Woman.—In Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming women have full suffrage. In Kansas they exercise suffrage in municipal elections. In Indiana they may hold any office under school laws but may not vote for such officers. In New York women having proper qualifications of property may vote upon propositions to raise money by tax or assessment. In some form, mainly as to taxation or in selection of school officers, women have limited suffrage in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont and Washington.

Sumner, Charles (1811 to 1874).—Senator from

Massachusetts from 1851 to 1874. Was assaulted in the Senate chamber May 22d, 1856, by Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina and beaten so cruelly (the attack being made with a sword cane and while Sumner was seated, writing) that he never recovered from the effects of it. He was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations from 1861 to 1871 and as such had much to do in urging the indirect items of the Alabama Claims. He also drafted the Civil Rights Bill. In 1872 he introduced a resolution that the names of victories in the Civil War be removed from the United States battle flags since they commemorated victories over fellow citizens. For this he was censured by the Massachusetts legislature but the censure was rescinded just before his death.—See Sumner's Works, twelve vols.

Supreme Court.—Established September, 1789. It had at first a Chief Justice and five Associate Justices. In 1837 the number of Associate Justices was increased to eight. In 1863 there were nine and in 1869 eight, which number has not since been increased. The Court holds one term a year in the City of Washington, beginning on the second Monday in October. The United

States is divided for judicial purposes into nine Circuits and these Circuits into Districts. Each Justice of the Supreme Court is allotted to a Circuit and was formerly required to attend at least one term of the Circuit allotted to him once in every two years. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The appointment is for life or according to the statute "during good behavior." The salary of the Chief Justice is \$10,500 per annum; of the Associate Justices \$10,000. The Chief Justices of the United States have been: John Jay, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, Roger B. Taney, Salmon P. Chase, Morrison R. Waite, and Melville W. Fuller.

Tammany Society or Columbian Order.—A powerful Democratic organization in New York city. It was founded in 1789. Professing to be for charitable purposes it still makes large appropriations for the poor. It was started in opposition to the Society of the Cincinnati which was unpopular because of its attempt to establish class distinctions in American life. The name Tammany is from the Indian chief Tam-anend and the presiding officer is known as the Grand Sachem. The State charter of Tammany

is under date of 1805. The two most prominent leaders in recent times have been John Kelly, a relative of Cardinal McCloskey, and Richard Croker. The former succeeded by his personal character in restoring confidence in the party which had been destroyed by the Tweed Ring. Tammany as controlling the New York city vote is an important factor in State and National politics. It is independent and is frequently in opposition to the party elsewhere.

Taney, Roger B. (1777-1864).—Chief Justice of the United States 1835-1864. His two famous decisions were in regard to the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island and the Dred Scott case.

Tariff of Abominations.—A bill passed in 1828. Professor Taussig calls it "a political job." Calhoun credited its inception to Martin Van Buren, then Senator from New York. As devised it was apparently a Protective measure planned to catch the Northern and Western vote, but its provisions were such that they neutralized one another and it was believed would secure its defeat, thus satisfying the Free Trade advocates of the South. But the bill was passed and led to serious trouble.—See Force Bill; Andrew Jackson.

Tariff Legislation.—By the Articles of Confederation Congress had no power to impose taxes. The Constitution conferred that power. (See Art. I, Sec. 8, Constitution, Appendix.) At the first session of Congress after the adoption of the Constitution a Tariff bill was passed. Its preamble stated that one of its objects was the encouragement and protection of manufactures. The duties imposed were for revenue, and protection of industries was incidental. The Tariff bill of 1816 raised the duties on imports and President Monroe's Message in 1817 advocated Protection. In 1828 the Tariff of Abominations roused serious opposition in the South and in 1833 Clay's Compromise Tariff removed the most objectionable provisions. From 1846 to 1861 duties were reduced. The Morrill Tariff Act increased them and during every year of the Civil War duties on imports were raised and compensatory duties levied because of taxation on domestic manufactures. In 1867 slight reductions were made in the tariff but the rates imposed during the Civil War were not materially lowered for twenty years. The McKinley Bill imposed high tariffs. In 1894 the Wilson Bill effected radical changes. In 1897 the Dingley Bill substituted specific duties for *ad valorem*. The

rates average about fifty per cent. on the value of all imports.

Taxation, Direct.—Taxes which are levied directly upon the person who has to pay them such as income, poll, property and inheritance taxes.

Taxation, Indirect.—Taxes such as customs duties and excise which although levied on importers and manufacturers are paid by consumers.

Tax, Single.—As generally understood this refers to the theory advocated by the late Henry George who contended that Governments should levy but one tax and that should be upon land. This tax if equal to the rental value of all land, apart from improvements, would yield more than enough to support the government.—See Bullock's "Principles of Economics"; Henry George's "Progress and Poverty"; "Single Tax Debate Journal of Social Science, XXVIII."

Taylor, Zachary (1784-1850).—Twelfth President of the United States (1849-1850). Served in War of 1812 and in the Seminole and Mexican Wars. He died July 9th, 1850. The question of the organization of the territory

ceded by Mexico occupied his brief term in the Presidency.

Tennessee.—Admitted June 1st, 1796 ; seceded June 18th, 1861 ; readmitted July 24th, 1866. During the Civil War many of the inhabitants of the Eastern part of the State remained loyal to the Union and sent regiments to the Northern armies.

Tenure of Office Act.—Passed over President Johnson's veto March 2d, 1867. It took away from the President the power of removing officials, including members of his cabinet without the consent of the Senate. The power to suspend an official was allowed to the President during the time Congress was not in session but if the Senate did not approve of the action the official must be reinstated. The law was not repealed until 1887.

Terrapin Policy.—The name conferred upon the Embargo (President Jefferson's administration).

Territories.—See Ordinance of 1787.

Texas.—Admitted December 29th, 1845 ; seceded February 1st, 1861 ; readmitted June, 1868. (The Lone Star State.)

Third Term.—An attempt being made in 1875 to secure the Presidential nomination of the Republican Party for General Grant for a third time, a resolution was offered at the opening of Congress by a Democratic Representative from Illinois as follows: Resolved that in the opinion of the House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring after two terms has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government and any departure from the custom would be unwise and fraught with peril to our free institutions. The Resolution was adopted by a vote of two hundred and thirty-four to eighteen, seventy out of eighty-eight Republicans present voting for it.

Tilden, Samuel J. (1814–1886).—The candidate of the Democratic Party in the disputed election of 1876. He was a native of New York and became prominent in local politics by the valuable service he rendered in prosecuting the Tweed Ring. Elected Governor in 1874. An attempt was made to renominate him for the Presidency in 1880 but he declined.

Tippecanoe.—A sobriquet of President William

H. Harrison, referring to his victory over the Indian chief Tecumseh at Tippecanoe in 1811.

Topeka Constitution.—On September 5th, 1855, a Free State Convention met at Topeka, Kansas, and drew up a Constitution under which they applied for admission to the Union as a Free State. The House of Representatives accepted the Topeka Constitution but it was rejected by the Senate.—See Lecompton Constitution.

Trade-Marks.—May consist of a name, symbol, figure, letter, form or device by which a manufacturer may distinguish his goods from others. A name which is merely a descriptive word cannot be registered. For example "Standard Baking Powder" or "Canned Corn" cannot be used as a trade-mark; but if it be combined with the name of the proprietor or with a word not generally used or belonging to the article in question it may be registered, as "Royal Canned Corn" or "Blank's Baking Powder." Trade-marks are registered for thirty years and may be renewed for thirty years longer. The government fee is \$25. A trade-mark cannot be registered unless it has been used in commerce with a foreign nation or with an Indian tribe. This provision of the law can be complied with by

sending samples to a dealer in Canada or Mexico, or to an Indian agent. Trade-marks can be registered in foreign countries having treaties with the United States. It is lawful to use a trade-mark without registration. Registration is important in order to establish priority of claim.

Treasury.—Established by Act of Congress September 2d, 1789. Previous to that time the financial affairs of the Confederation had been managed by a Superintendent of Finance. (See Robert Morris.) The Secretary of the Treasury had entire charge of the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the Federal Government. He must prescribe methods of keeping accounts and of making returns, he must make reports to Congress annually and whenever called for, must grant warrants for moneys appropriated by Congress, manage the Public Debt, the Coinage, supervise the National Banks and the Internal Revenue system, the Customs, Commercial Marine, Lighthouse Board and Buoyage system, United States Survey and the Construction of Public Buildings. The Secretary of the Treasury, First Comptroller, First Auditor, Treasurer and Register are prohibited by law from being concerned or interested in trade or commerce,

public lands or other public property or public securities of a State or of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries, the first and second Comptroller, the Commissioner of Customs and six Auditors constitute what are known as the "Accounting Officers of the Treasury." They are all appointed by the President and must be confirmed by the Senate. Each holds office until his successor qualifies.

Trent Affair.--Two commissioners (Messrs. Mason and Slidell) from the Southern Confederacy succeeded in running the blockade of Southern ports and, reaching Havana, sailed in the British ship *Trent* for Europe. Captain Wilkes of the warship *San Jacinto* pursued the *Trent*, overhauled her, went on board and took the commissioners prisoners, declaring that they were contraband of war. But he did not comply with the international regulations which require that the vessel on which the seizure is made shall be taken to the nearest port where adjudication shall be made concerning the seizure. Great Britain at once demanded the release of the commissioners and the United States yielded the claim.

Van Buren, Martin (1782–1862).—Eighth President of the United States, 1837–1841. Born in New York State. Prominent in State politics. Elected United States Senator, 1821. Secretary of State in President Jackson's cabinet from 1829 to 1831. Elected Vice-President with President Jackson, 1832. Chief event of his own administration was the establishment of the Sub-Treasury plan.

Venezuelan Boundary Dispute.—In 1895 Venezuela called the attention of the United States to alleged encroachments upon her territory by Great Britain from the adjoining colony of British Guiana. The boundary had been in dispute for fifty years. The United States entered into correspondence with Great Britain and asserted the Monroe Doctrine. The correspondence was laid before Congress in December, 1895, and a commission was appointed to determine the true boundary. Negotiations were carried on in Paris and the matter settled by arbitration, the claims of Great Britain being, for the most part, allowed.

Vermont.—The land was claimed both by New Hampshire and New York under royal grants. In 1776 the people of Vermont wished to be

represented in the Second Continental Congress, but owing to the influence of New York were refused. In January, 1777, the State declared its independence, framed a State Constitution and again applied for admission to the Confederation. Congress was still reluctant. In 1786 Great Britain made overtures to the State. With no intention of disloyalty Vermont professed to be willing to consider the matter and thus prevented invasion of the State by the British army. Though unrecognized, the State contributed its share of men and money to the Revolutionary cause. In 1789 New York waived her claim and Vermont was admitted to the Union March 4th, 1791. (Green Mountain State.)

Veto, Presidential.—See Art. I, Sec. 7, Constitution, Appendix.

Veto, Pocket.—A President may hold a bill sent to him for his signature for ten days. If, meanwhile, Congress must adjourn, the bill is lost though not vetoed. President Jackson first employed this device which has been called a Pocket Veto. Presidents Tyler and Polk used the same power.

Virginia.—The oldest English colony in America. Settled in 1607. One of the original Thirteen

States. Seceded May 23d, 1861; readmitted January 26th, 1870. (The Old Dominion.)

Virginia Resolutions.—Passed 1798 by the State Legislature of Virginia in protest against the Alien and Sedition Laws. They were drafted by James Madison and declared that the Constitution was a compact by which the States had surrendered only a limited portion of power; that it was the duty of States to maintain the rights reserved for themselves and to see that the Federal Government did not exceed the powers with which it was invested. They declared the Alien and Sedition laws a usurpation of power by the Federal Government since liberty of speech and of the press were guaranteed in the Constitution. They appealed to the other States to join in the declaration that these laws were unconstitutional. The other States failed to respond. Virginia repeated her resolutions in 1799. They were not nearly so strong as the Kentucky Resolutions, which openly advocated Nullification.—See Kentucky Resolutions.

Virginia, West.—The Alleghany Mountains had divided the State of Virginia, politically and commercially before the Civil War. After Virginia passed the Ordinance of Secession a con-

vention of the Unionist counties was held at Wheeling. It adopted an ordinance for the reorganization of the State government, and in August recommended the formation of a new State to be known as Kanawha. The Constitution was submitted to popular vote and was carried. A convention then met at Wheeling, changed the name of the State to West Virginia and applied to Congress for admission to the Union. It was admitted June 19th, 1863.

Washington, D. C.—The capital city of the United States. It is in the District of Columbia, a tract of land about ten square miles ceded to the United States by Maryland. Virginia ceded land at the same time but it was restored to the State. The capital city was founded in 1800, but the site had been selected as the location for the Capital by Washington. The District of Columbia was at first known as the "Territory of Columbia" and Washington as the "Federal City." On May 3d, 1802, the city of Washington was incorporated under a mayor, board of aldermen, council and other officers. The people had no representation in Congress and no right to vote in Presidential elections. The city of Georgetown had been an incorporated city since 1789.

In 1871 Congress abolished both corporations and placed the District under a Territorial government. In 1874 the Territorial government was abolished and a provisional government established. In 1878, Washington, Georgetown and the District of Columbia were placed by Act of Congress under a Board of three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed from civil life by the President with the consent of the Senate. The other Commissioner is an officer of the corps of engineers of the United States army. There is no local legislative body, Congress exercising supreme control. The District has no code. The fire, police, health, tax department and the public schools are all under the Commissioners. Government employees resident in Washington are allowed leave of absence and mileage to go home to vote in the States from which they were appointed.

Washington, George (1732-1799).—First President of the United States, 1789-1797. Commander in Chief of the American army in the Revolutionary War. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1732, the son of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball, his second wife. At sixteen Washington was made surveyor of the enormous

property of Lord Fairfax and spent three years in his service. He was always interested in surveying and planned a national system of canals west of the Alleghanies. He was a major in the State forces at nineteen years of age and at twenty-two accompanied General Braddock in the disastrous campaign at Fort Duquesne. He became Commander-in-Chief of the American forces by appointment of the Second Continental Congress and took command at Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 3d, 1775. Washington served without salary both as Commander and as President. At the close of the war some of the officers in the army failing to get their money from Congress plotted to found a kingdom west of the Alleghanies and proposed to Washington that he should become the king. Washington's reply was that he was at a loss to understand what there could have been in his conduct to lead them to suppose that he would entertain such a proposal. He threatened them with instant exposure unless their scheme was abandoned. After his retirement from the Presidency he lived at Mt. Vernon, his estate near Alexandria, in Virginia. Although attacked by opponents of his party (after the signing of the Jay treaty) Washington's fame has increased steadily, and the estimate of

his character and integrity has been unanimous both at home and abroad. See Henry Cabot Lodge's "Washington," American Statesmen Series; Paul Leicester Ford's "The True George Washington"; Spark's "Writings of Washington"; McMaster's "History of the United States."

Washington, State of.—Admitted to the Union November 11th, 1889. Part of the territory in dispute as to the Oregon boundary. The United States succeeded in proving priority of exploration as an American navigator had sailed into the Strait of Fuca and had explored the coasts of the inland waters in 1789 while another American sailor had explored the Columbia River (claimed as the boundary by Great Britain in 1792).—See Fifty-four Forty or Fight.

Washington, Treaty of.—The treaty of 1871 with Great Britain by which the Alabama claims were settled.—See Alabama Claims.

Webster, Daniel (1782-1852).—Jurist, Statesman and Orator. Born in New Hampshire he entered Congress as a Representative from that State in 1813. He retired from politics and removed to Boston where he was sent as Representative again in 1823 and elected Senator in 1827. With the exception of the times when

he served as Secretary of State in President William H. Harrison's cabinet (1841) and in President Fillmore's (1850) he remained in the Senate until his death. His great arguments on Constitutional Law began with the Dartmouth College case in 1818. He was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States and the relations of State Legislatures to corporations had to be revised throughout the country. Webster achieved national fame by the decision. He overthrew the New York legislature in granting a monopoly of steam navigation in New York waters to the assignees of Fulton and Livingstone, by showing that it was an interference with the rights of the United States. In the Great Debate of 1830 he defined the nature of the relations existing between the Federal Government and the States and his interpretation has been implicitly accepted. His ambition to gain the Presidency led him to disastrous compromises and his speech in defense of the Fugitive Slave Law March 7th, 1850, generally considered his greatest oratorical effort, cost him the confidence of his party.

Webster-Ashburton Treaty.—See Ashburton Treaty.

Webster-Hayne Debate.—See Great Debate.

Whig Party.—The leading rival of the Democratic Party from 1831 to 1856. It was to a certain extent the successor of the Federalists. The name belongs to Colonial times when the people assumed the same designations as in England, those who supported the Crown being Tories, those who upheld the rights of Parliament, Whigs. Henry Clay who had been considered a Republican until he accepted office under President John Quincy Adams, became the leader of the Whigs who nominated him for the Presidency in 1832. The party platform (the first ever issued by any party) favored Protective Tariffs and Appropriations for Internal Improvements. Clay was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The question of slavery divided the Whigs, and they were again defeated in 1836 but won the election of 1840 (General William H. Harrison). Defeated in 1844 they secured a majority in the House of Representatives in 1846 and carried the election of 1848 (General Taylor). In 1852 they nominated General Scott, who was acceptable to the North and would have been to the South had he not been endorsed by Abolitionists. As a compromise

the Whigs pledged support to the Fugitive Slave Law and this alienated Northern votes. The party was defeated and never regained sufficient strength to make nominations. Most of the Northern Whigs joined the Republican Party of 1856.

White League.—One of the names assumed by the Ku-Klux-Klan.

White Man's Party.—The McEnery or Democratic party in Louisiana in opposition to the Kellog government in 1874.

Wide-Awakes.—The popular name for Republicans in the campaign of 1860.

Wilmot Proviso.—In 1846 at a Special Session of Congress Representative Wilmot of Pennsylvania offered an addition to the Appropriation Bill for the expenses of the Mexican War. It was that the Ordinance of 1787 should apply to any territory that might be acquired, thus forbidding slavery. The bill passed the House but was not acted on by the Senate. In 1848 it was revived but was not passed. The Omnibus Bill of 1850 expressly provided for the formation of New Mexico and Utah into Territories without the Wilmot Proviso.

Wilson Tariff Bill.—Passed without President

Cleveland's signature, August, 1894. It put wool, copper and lumber on the free list, re-imposed a revenue duty on raw sugar and reduced irregularly other tariff rates.

Wisconsin.—Admitted to the Union May 29th, 1848. Part of the Northwest Territory. (The Badger State.) See Hinsdale's "Old Northwest."

Woman Suffrage.—See Suffrage, Woman.

Wyandot Constitution.—A Constitution making Kansas a Free State. After the defeat of the Land Clause in the Lecompton Constitution the Territorial Legislature called an election in 1859 at which the people decided in favor of another convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. The convention met at Wyandot in July, 1859, and adopted a Constitution prohibiting slavery. It was submitted to the people and received a majority of 4,000. The application of Kansas for admission as a State under the Wyandot Constitution was rejected by Congress in 1860.—See Lecompton Constitution.

Wyoming.—Admitted to the Union July 7th, 1890. The greater part of Wyoming was included in the Louisiana Purchase. It was organized as a Territory in 1868.

X Y Z Mission.—In 1797, James Monroe, who had been sent as Minister to France was recalled by Washington and C. C. Pinckney sent in his place. The French Directory refused to receive him. President Adams at once summoned Congress and announced his intention of sending three special envoys as a special effort to maintain peace. One of these was the rejected Minister, the others were John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry. The envoys were unsuccessful but reported that they had been asked for a bribe to the Directory and a loan to the French Republic and refusing to listen to such proposals they were ordered to leave the country. The letters X Y Z were used to conceal the names of those who demanded the bribe. In April, 1898, Congress voted to publish the letters and despatches of the envoys. England sent copies of them everywhere to excite enmity against France. The United States passed the Alien and Sedition Laws and voted to put the country on a war footing. A provisional army was ordered and Washington was commissioned Lieutenant-General. In 1799 France disavowed any knowledge of the agents who had demanded the bribes and made overtures for peace.

Appendix

Constitution of the United States

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.—Legislative Department.

SECTION I.—CONGRESS IN GENERAL.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLAUSE 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States ; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

CLAUSE 2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

CLAUSE 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each

State shall have at least one representative ; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

CLAUSE 4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

CLAUSE 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.—SENATE.

CLAUSE 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

CLAUSE 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of

it shall be the duty of the said committee to report to the Senate and House of Representatives the results of their investigations, and to make such recommendations as they may deem proper.

Section 2. The committee shall have the honor to receive, and to be assisted by, such persons as they may deem proper, and to be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem proper, and to be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem proper, and to be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem proper.

Section 3.—*Committee on the Judiciary*

Section 1. The committee shall have the honor to receive, and to be assisted by, such persons as they may deem proper, and to be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem proper, and to be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem proper.

Section 2. The committee shall have the honor to receive, and to be assisted by, such persons as they may deem proper, and to be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem proper, and to be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem proper.

Section 3.—*The House of Representatives*

Section 1. The committee shall have the honor to receive, and to be assisted by, such persons as they may deem proper, and to be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem proper, and to be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem proper.

stitute a quorum to do business ; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

CLAUSE 2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

CLAUSE 3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy ; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

CLAUSE 4. Neither house during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.—DISABILITIES OF MEMBERS.

CLAUSE 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases,

except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

CLAUSE 2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.—MODE OF PASSING LAWS.

CLAUSE 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

CLAUSE 2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall

have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

CLAUSE 3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States ; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the

rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.—POWERS GRANTED TO
CONGRESS.

The Congress shall have power—

CLAUSE 1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

CLAUSE 2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

CLAUSE 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

CLAUSE 4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

CLAUSE 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

CLAUSE 6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

CLAUSE 7. To establish post-offices and post-roads ;

CLAUSE 8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

CLAUSE 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

CLAUSE 10. To define and punish felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

CLAUSE 11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

CLAUSE 12. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

CLAUSE 13. To provide and maintain a navy ;

CLAUSE 14. To make rules for the government and regulation of land and naval forces ;

CLAUSE 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

CLAUSE 16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the

States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

CLAUSE 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings ; and,

CLAUSE 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.—POWERS DENIED TO THE UNITED STATES.

CLAUSE 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thou-

sand eight hundred and eight ; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

CLAUSE 2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

CLAUSE 3. No bill of attainder, or *ex-post-facto* law, shall be passed.

CLAUSE 4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

CLAUSE 5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

CLAUSE 6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

CLAUSE 7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

CLAUSE 8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States ; and no person

holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION X.—POWERS DENIED TO THE STATES.

CLAUSE 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post-facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

CLAUSE 2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

CLAUSE 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter

into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delays.

Article II.—Executive Department.

SECTION I.—PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLAUSE 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows :

CLAUSE 2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress ; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[CLAUSE 3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted

for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President: and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have

equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.^{1]}

CLAUSE 4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

CLAUSE 5. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

CLAUSE 6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officers shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

CLAUSE 7. The President shall, at stated

¹Altered by the 12th Amendment. See page 198.

times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

CLAUSE 8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION II.—POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

CLAUSE 1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

CLAUSE 2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

CLAUSE 3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.—DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of dis-

agreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such a time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.—IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III.—Judicial Department.

SECTION I.—UNITED STATES COURTS.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.—JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

CLAUSE 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the law of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.¹

CLAUSE 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

¹ Altered by the 11th Amendment. See page 198.

CLAUSE 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury ; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed ; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.—TREASON.

CLAUSE 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

CLAUSE 2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason ; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

Article IV.

SECTION I.—STATE RECORDS.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress

may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.—PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS, ETC.

CLAUSE 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

CLAUSE 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

CLAUSE 3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.—NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

CLAUSE 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction

of any other State ; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

CLAUSE 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States ; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.—GUARANTEE TO THE STATES.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion ; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

Article V.—Power of Amendment.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the

several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI.—Public Debt, Supremacy of the Constitution, Oath of Office, Religious Test.

CLAUSE 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

CLAUSE 2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and

the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

CLAUSE 3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution ; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.—Ratification of the Constitution.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President and Deputy from Virginia.*

New Hampshire.—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut.—Wm. Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York.—Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.—William Livingston, William Patterson, David Brearley, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.—Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.—George Read, John Dickinson, Jacob Broom, Gunning Bedford, Jr., Richard Bassett.

Maryland.—James M'Henry, Daniel Carroll, Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer.

Virginia.—John Blair, Jas. Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.—Wm. Blount, Hugh Williamson, Richard Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina.—John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia.—William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Attest, WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Freedom of Religion, Etc.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.—Right to Bear Arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.—Quartering Soldiers on Citizens.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.—Search Warrants.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon

probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.—Trial for Crime, Etc.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in active service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI.—Rights of Accused Persons.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted

with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.—Suits at Common Law.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reëxamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.—Excessive Bail.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not granted to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Article XII.—Mode of Choosing the President and Vice-President.

CLAUSE 1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be

the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote ; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

CLAUSE 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President ; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole

number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

CLAUSE 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII.

CLAUSE 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

CLAUSE 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV.

CLAUSE 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

CLAUSE 2. Representatives shall be appor-

tioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

CLAUSE 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection

or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

CLAUSE 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

CLAUSE 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Article XV.

CLAUSE 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

CLAUSE 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the First Congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of States, December 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the Third Congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of States. The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the Eighth Congress, December 12, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of States in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, February 1, 1865, and was adopted by the constitutional number of States in 1865, according to a public notice thereof by the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865.

The fourteenth amendment took effect July 28, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment took effect March 30, 1870.

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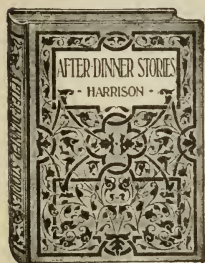
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The hand shows the man, but many who believe in palmistry have found no ready access to its principles. ¶ This little guide to it is complete, trustworthy, and yet simple in arrangement. ¶ With this book and a little practice anyone may read character surely, recall past events, and forecast the future. ¶ Fully illustrated.

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What Every Citizen Should Know

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This book answers a multitude of questions of interest to everyone. ¶ It gives intelligent, concise, and complete information on such topics as the Monroe Doctrine, Behring Sea Controversy, Extradition Treaties, Basis of Taxation, and fully explains the meaning of Habeas Corpus, Free Coinage, Civil Service, Australian Ballot, and a great number of other equally interesting subjects.

LAW, AND HOW TO KEEP OUT OF IT

By Paschal H. Coggins, Esq.

Most legal difficulties arise from ignorance of the minor points of law. ¶ This book furnishes to the busy man and woman knowledge of just such points as are most likely to arise in every-day affairs, and thus protects them against mental worry and financial loss. ¶ Not only is this information liberally given, but every point is so explained and illustrated that the reader will not only understand the law on the subject, but cannot fail to remember it.

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY

By Edward S. Ellis, A. M.

All literature abounds in classical allusions, but many do not understand their meaning. ¶ The force of an argument or the beauty of an illustration is therefore often lost. ¶ To avoid this, everyone should have at hand a complete dictionary such as this. ¶ It contains all the classical allusions worth knowing, and they are so ready of access as to require little or no time in looking up.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES

By Edward S. Ellis, A. M.

Plutarch was the most famous biographer and one of the most delightful essayists who ever lived. ¶ To him we are indebted for an intimate acquaintance with many famous Greeks and Romans who made history and who still live. ¶ This book is a condensed form of the original "Lives." ¶ All the personages likely to be inquired about are mentioned, and what is told of them is just what one most wishes to know.

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